

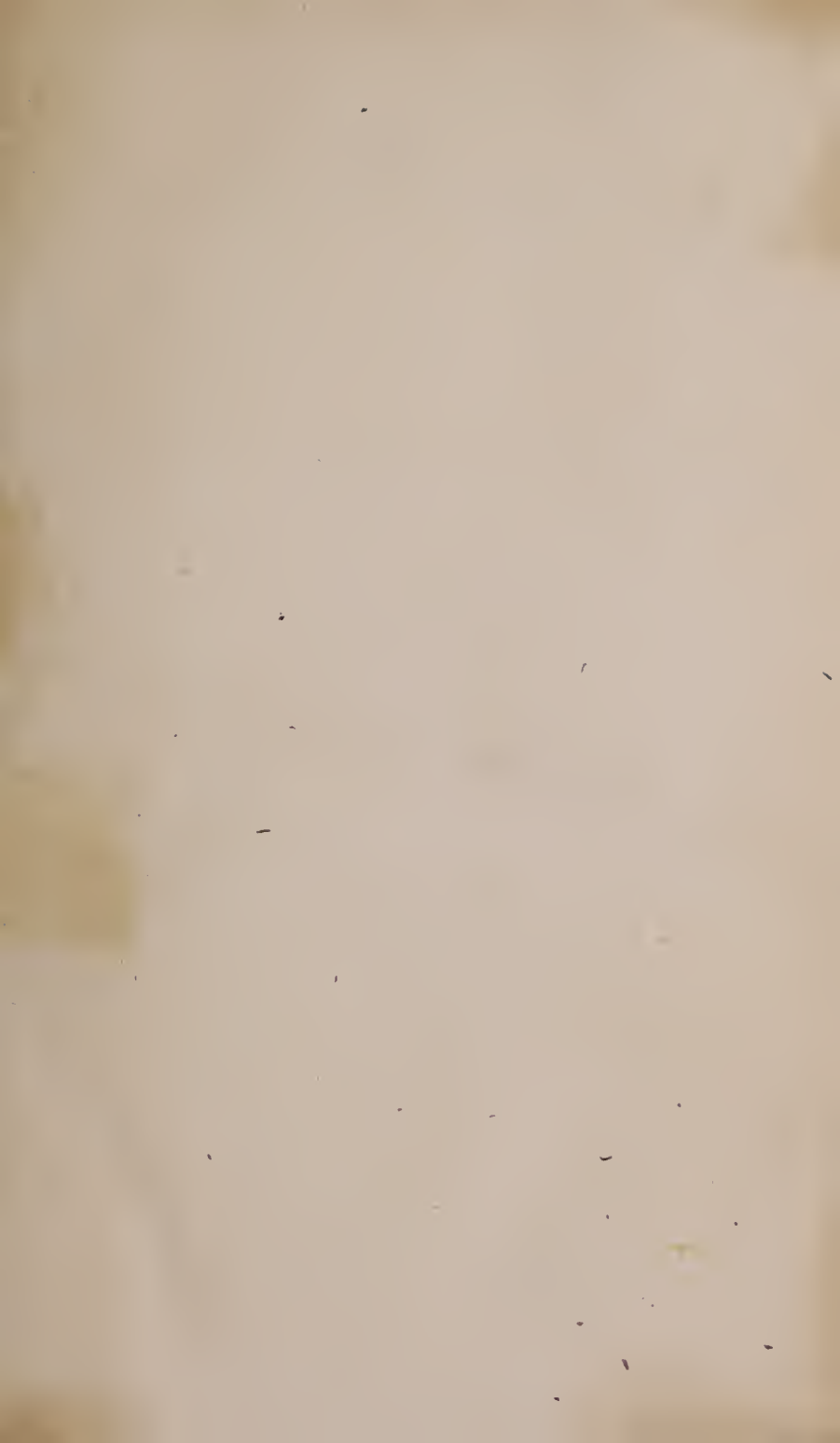


49-4  
16

**LIBRARY**  
OF THE  
**Theological Seminary,**  
PRINCETON, N. J.

*Case*, ..... Division I .....  
*Shelf*, ..... Section 7 .....  
*Book*, ..... No. ....

SCC  
8628









THE  
✓  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,  
AND  
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

---

VOL. 24, 1848.

---

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,  
BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT \$1 50 PER YEAR, IN  
ADVANCE, WHEN SENT BY MAIL, OR \$2 IF NOT PAID TILL  
AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF SIX MONTHS, OR  
WHEN DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS  
IN CITIES.

---

WASHINGTON:  
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,  
NEAR WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

1848.





# INDEX

TO THE

## TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

A.	PAGE.	A.	PAGE.
Address of John A. McClung, Esq., to the Kentucky Col. Society.....	133	Annual Meeting, address by Hon. H. Clay.....	80
Address to the Colored People of Ohio.....	163	Annual Meeting of the Mass. Col. Society, and Report, the seventh.....	225
African Colonization, sentiments in London on.....	46	An oration, by Rev. Jas. S. Payne....	18
African Colonization, expedition by the "Colonel Howard" from Savannah, Geo.....	162	Appeal in behalf of African Colonization, by Rev. Dr. Humphrey.....	156
African Colonization, its prospects....	305	Appeal in behalf of African Colonization, by the Penn. Col. Society....	215
African Mission.....	63	Appeal to the Humane, by the Indiana Col. Society.....	234
Africa as a Missionary Field—Rev. J. L. Wilson's opinions of.....	364	Appleton, Hon. Nathan, Letter on Colonization.....	280
Africa, favorable indications for.....	364	Arrival of the Liberia Packet.....	97, 286
Africans, native.....	316	Arrival of the barque "Nehemiah Rich" with emigrants from New Orleans, at Monrovia.....	161
African races and languages.....	40	Arrival of the brig "Amazon," with emigrants from Baltimore, at Monrovia.....	161
African Slave Trade.....	338	Arrival of emigrants in Liberia by the "Nehemiah Rich".....	23
—— Superstition.....	373	Arrival from Liberia, Presid't Roberts and others.....	222
Agriculture, Report on.....	182	Arrival of the Madonna from Liberia.....	244
——, Report of Committee on.....	294	Arrival of vessels at Monrovia....	248, 284
—— on the St. John's river.....	282	Articles of Agreement between the American Col. Society and the Republic of Liberia.....	257
—— in Liberia.....	350	A remarkable and candid declaration.....	220
American Col. Society, Thirty-first Annual Report of the.....	65	A slaver captured.....	251
American Col. Society, To the Ministers of the Gospel in the Southern States.....	163	Auxiliary Col. Soc. in Memphis, Tenn.....	271
Anniversary of American Col. Society, notice of.....	30	B.	
Anniversary of the New York Colonization Society.....	164	Barbadoes Colonization Society.....	240
Anniversary, the twenty-second, of Green County Col. Society, Ohio.....	310	Baltimore, George H., letter from, respecting Liberia.....	149
An instructive thought.....	274	Benson, S. A., Bassa Cove, letter from.....	357
Annual Meeting of the American Col. Society, the 31st.....	79	Board of Directors of Am. Col. Society, proceedings of.....	89
Annual Meeting, resolution by Hon. Thomas Corwin.....	88	——, officers of the Board elected....	91
Annual Meeting, resolution offered by Rev. Prof. Brown.....	83	——, resolution of thanks to Hon. R. C. Winthrop.....	91
Annual Meeting, officers of the Society elected for 1848.....	88	——, resolution of thanks to Hon. Henry Clay.....	91
Annual Meeting, Hon. Henry Clay elected President.....	88	——, resolution on the subject of the recaptured Africans.....	91
Annual Meeting of the American Col. Society, 31st.....	33		
Annual Meeting, resolution offered by Hon. Wm. L. Dayton.....	79		

B.	PAGE.	C.	PAGE.
Board of Directors, resolution tendering congratulations to the people of Liberia.....	91	Colonization in New England.....	376
—, resolution reciprocating the kindly expressed regards of the Convention of Liberia.....	91	Collections by Rev. John B. Pinney, agent of the N. Y. State Col. Soc....	316
—, resolution approving of 12th and 16th sections of the 5th article of the Constitution of the Republic..	91	Coffee.....	282, 286, 349, 350
—, resolution recommending the several auxiliary societies to increase their contributions.....	92	Connecticut, equal suffrage in.....	208
—, resolution to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1849.....	92	Commercial Agent at Monrovia, Liberia—Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel.....	158
C.		Constitution of the Republic of Liberia. 1	
Capt. Mercer's letter to Mr. Cresson respecting Liberia.....	289	—, remarks on the Constitution by the Editor of Liberia Herald. 13	
Celebration of 24th of Aug. 1847....	14, 57	Constitution of the Memphis (Tenn.) Colonization Society.....	272
Central Africa, progress of discovery in	56	Conversion of recaptured Africans... 234	
Christy, David, his address to the Colored People of Ohio ..	168	Contemplated expedition from Savannah, Geo.....	93
Churches, recent addition of members. 234		Curiosity of the Natives of Africa on seeing a clock.....	30
Citizens of Liberia in the U. States.. 259		D.	
Circular for the 4th of July—New York Col. Soc.....	187	Death of Judge Wilkeson.....	253
Clay, Hon. Henry, elected President of the Am. Col. Society.....	88	Death of Mrs. Roger M. Sherman....	274
Coast of Africa squadron.....	54	Declaration of the Independence of the Republic of Liberia.....	1
Colored People of Ohio, address to the	168	Delegates from Kentucky to Liberia, their 1st report.....	314
Complimentary address to President Roberts.....	273	Departure of the "Nehemiah Rich."..	244
Colored People in Ohio.....	314	Departure of vessels from Monrovia..	248
Colonization Meeting in Shawnee-Prairie, Indiana.....	349	Departure of vessels from the port of Monrovia.....	284
Colonization.....	63, 280	Departure of the Liberia Packet....	307
—, certain cavillings against replied to.....	117	Desperation of Slavers.....	207
Colonization, objects of the friends of. 126		Despatches from Liberia.....	251
Colonization in Illinois—Rev. Mr. Ball to visit Liberia.....	158	Diversity of sentiment.....	28
Colonization in Western New York. 309		Donations received by Rev. John B. Pinney, agent of the N. Y. State Col. Society, from 1st June to 31st August, 1848.....	316
— and Missions.....	231	Drayton, Elder Boston J., elected Pastor of the Providence Bapt. Ch..	283, 285
—, white missionaries and colored missionaries.....	232	E.	
Colonization and Missions—the best Fields for missionary labors.....	232	Ecclesiastical action.....	368
Colonization and Missions—value of colonies, as furnishing missionary laborers.....	233	Ellis, Rev. H. W., letter from, his arrival in Liberia.....	151
Colonization and Missions—influence of pious families on the Heathen..	233	Emigrants, outfit for.....	117
Colonization and Missions—conversion of recaptured Africans.....	234	— by the "Col. Howard," from Savannah, Geo. ....	188
Colonization and Missions—recent additions to the churches.....	234	Emigrants, arrival of, in Liberia, by the Nehemiah Rich and the Amazon. 221	
Colonization Society in Barbadoes... 240		Emigrants for Liberia from N. Orleans. 313	
Colonization meeting in New York. 254		—, list of, by the Liberia Packet, Sept. 6, 1848.....	315
—, fruits of.....	296	Equal suffrage in Connecticut.....	208
— and gradual emancipation. 322		Erratum.....	95
—, missionary support....	341	Expedition for Liberia, next....	55
.....	371	—, the late, from N. Orleans. 59	
		— from Savannah, Geo., contemplated.....	93
		Expedition, our last, by the Amazon. 94	
		—, our next, from Balt... 95, 127	
		— from Savannah, Geo. by the "Col. Howard.".....	162, 188

E.	PAGE.	J.	PAGE.
Expedition, our next, from Baltimore and New Orleans.....	381	Jones, S. Wesly, letters from....	268, 270
Expedition by the Liberia Packet, April 11th, 1848.....	153	K.	
Extract of a letter from a clergyman in North Carolina.....	243	Kavanaugh, Rev. B. T. resignation of the.....	150
F.		Kentucky State Colonization Society, annual meeting of the.....	129
Fourth of July collections.....	163	Kentucky State Colonization Society, officers of the Society elect.....	132
Fruits of Colonization.....	296	Kentucky State Colonization Society, Hon. R. P. Letcher, President.....	152
Funds wanted immediately.....	353	Kentucky State Colonization Society, vice Presidents.....	133
G.		Kentucky State Colonization Society, Treasurer, Edmund H. Taylor.....	133
Genessee Annual Conference Methodist Epis. Church, resolutions of....	368	Kentucky State Colonization Society, Secretary, Henry Wingate.....	133
Greenville and Blue Barre.....	156	Kentucky State Colonization Society, address of John A. McClung Esq....	133
Great curiosity—a Bushman.....	157	L.	
H.		Laws enacted by the Legislature of Liberia in 1848.....	325
Health of Missionaries.....	99	Legislature—names of the members of the Legislative body.....	97
Health of the late emigrants.....	251	Legislature of the Republic of Liberia, first meeting of the.....	97
Hening, Rev. E. W., extract from his Journal—African superstition.....	373	Letter from George H. Boston, respecting Liberia.....	149
Hepburn J. B. letter to President Roberts.....	298	Letters from a colored man in Ala.....	268, 270
Hepburn J. B. letter respecting Liberia.....	299	Letter from Dr. Hodgkin, to Mr. Cresson.....	214
Hodgkin, Dr., letter to Mr. Cresson.....	214	Letter from Martin Farquhar Tupper to Mr. Cresson.....	219
Hope for Africa.....	156	Letter from Alphonso M. Sumner, a colored man.....	243
Howard, Mrs. P. letter from.....	348	Letters from Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel.....	331, 103, 209, 263, 355
Hymns sung at the celebration on the 24th August, 1847.....	57	Letter from Richard E. Murray.....	266
I.		— from Henry J. Roberts, M. D.....	266
Illinois—Rev. Mr. Ball, agent to Liberia.....	158	— from James Moore.....	268
Inaugural address of President Roberts.....	120	— from S. Wesly Jones.....	268, 270
Indiana Col. Soc.—appeal to the humane.....	234	— from Rev. John McCampbell, D. D.....	270
Influence of pious families on the heathen.....	233	Letter from James Williamson.....	271
Indiana—Colonization meeting in Shawnee Prairie.....	349	—, complimentary, to President Roberts, from the Liberia Association, Charleston, S. Carolina.....	203
Independence of Liberia acknowledged by England and France.....	380	Letter from John B. Hepburn to President Roberts.....	298
Information about going to Liberia.....	107	Letter from John B. Hepburn respecting Liberia.....	299
Inhuman sacrifice—horrible.....	206	Letter from S. G. Letcher in relation to Liberia.....	302
Items of intelligence from the Liberia Herald.....	221, 144	Letter from James Wrial, alias James Wrial Starkey, a slave, wants aid to purchase his freedom.....	304
Items of intelligence, notices of Liberia coffee, &c.....	349	Letter from Mrs. P. Howard, Springfield, Mass.....	348
Intelligence, late, from Liberia.....	263, 283, 53, 244, 355	Letter from J. D. Young, Princeton Theological Seminary.....	348
—, Items of, colored race—Republic of Liberia.....	62	Letter from the west coast of Africa.....	350
Intelligence—Colonization—African missions.....	63		
Intelligence, items of, hope for Africa—Blue Barre and Greenville—Methodist Episcopal mission among the colored people of the South—Great curiosity—Colonization in Illinois.....	156		

L.	PAGE.	N.	PAGE.
Letter from North Carolina—from A. H. D., relative to the purchase of lands in Liberia for emigrants from Ohio.....	370	Native enterprise.....	99
Letter from Frederick Goodwin—African superstition.....	373	Native Africans.....	316
Lewis, Gen. J. N., letters from.....	106	New Cess, Gov. Roberts' correspondence about.....	101
	151, 152, 212, 357	New Cesters.....	205
Liberia, Independence of, acknowledged by England and France.....	380	New York Col. Soc., anniversary of the.....	164
Liberia, late from, letter from Gov. Roberts.....	34	New York agency.....	222
Liberia, medical books for.....	40	New York Col. Society, meeting of, to hear statements from Rev. Messrs. Payne, Russell and Wilson, and President Roberts, and Mr. Harris, of the present condition of Liberia.....	237
———, next expedition for.....	55	Next expedition from Baltimore.....	127
———, intelligence from.....	263, 278	Notice of the anniversary of American Colonization Society.....	30
———, information about going to.....	107		
———, common objections to going to, answered.....	115	O.	
Liberia, pray for.....	127	Objections to going to Liberia answered.....	115
———, population of.....	127	Officers of the Am. Col. Soc. elected for 1848.....	88
———, sugar.....	282	Ohio—her position in relation to the free colored population of the U. S. and her interest in sustaining the Republic of Liberia.....	177
———, coffee.....	282, 286, 349, 350, 303	Ohio—twenty-second anniversary of Greene County Col. Society.....	310
Liberia Packet, arrival of the.....	97, 283, 286	Ohio, colored people in.....	314
———, emigrants by the, April 11, 1848, list of.....	153	Oration, by Rev. James S. Payne.....	18
Liberia, legislation in.....	325	Origin and progress of the North American Slave Trade.....	51
Liberia Packet, departure of the, Sept. 6, 1848.....	307	Our foreign affairs.....	246
Liberality.....	152	Our last expedition by the Amazon.....	94
List of passengers per brig "Col. Howard," from Savannah, Georgia.....	188	Our late expedition from Savannah, Ga. by the "Col. Howard".....	162
Lugenbeel, Dr. Jas. W., letters from.....	35, 103, 209, 263, 355	Our next expedition from Baltimore.....	95
Lugenbeel, Dr. James W.—religion among the Congoes by the Pons.....	37	Our present necessities.....	92
Lugenbeel, appointed commercial agent at Monrovia.....	158	Outfit for emigrants.....	119
M.			
McCampbell, Rev. John, D. D., letter from.....	270	P.	
McLain, Rev. Wm., elected Secretary and Treasurer.....	91	Passengers by the "Nehemiah Rich".....	244
Marriage.....	95	Pennsylvania—meeting at Pittsburg in relation to African Colonization and the new Republic of Liberia.....	205
Massachusetts Colonization Society, 7th annual report.....	225	Pennsylvania Col. Soc.—appeal in behalf of African Colonization.....	215
Medical books for Liberia.....	49	Pennsylvania—sympathy meeting in Philadelphia.....	217
Members of the first Legislature of the Republic of Liberia.....	97	Philadelphia, sympathy meeting in.....	217
Memphis, Tenn., Auxiliary Colonization Society.....	272	Pinney, Rev. John B. agent New York State Col. Soc.—his collections.....	316
Methodist Episcopal missions in Liberia.....	293	Population in Liberia.....	127
Message of President Roberts.....	193	President Roberts' Inaugural address.....	120
Methodist Episcopal mission among the colored people in the South.....	157	——— Message.....	193
Missionaries, health of.....	99	——— and the Common Council of New York.....	302
Missionaries, white and colored.....	232	Pray for Liberia.....	127
Missionary support—Colonization.....	341	Proceedings of the Board of Directors Am. Col. Soc.....	89
Moore, James, letter from.....	263	Proceedings of a meeting in Washington, Pa. in relation to Mr. Walker.....	152
Movements among the colored people.....	261		
Murray, Richard E. letter from.....	268		

P.	PAGE.
Presbytery of Nashville, Tenn., resolutions of, in relation to colonization.	366
Progress of discovery in Central Africa.....	56
Purchase of Territory.....	183, 275
R.	
Receipts and Expenditures of the Am. Col. Society, for 1847.....	90
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th Nov. to the 20th Dec. 1847.....	30
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th Dec. 1847, to the 20th Jan. 1848....	63
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th Jan. to the 20th Feb. 1848.....	95
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th Feb. to the 20th March, 1848.....	127
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th March, to the 20th April, 1848.....	153
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th April, to the 20th May, 1848.....	191
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th May, to the 20th June, 1848.....	222
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th June, to the 20th July, 1848.....	255
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th July, to the 20th August, 1848.....	256
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th August, to the 20th Sept. 1848.....	317
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th Sept. to the 20th Oct. 1848.....	351
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th Oct. to the 20th Nov. 1848.....	333
Religion among the Congoes by the "Pons"—Dr. Lugenbecl.....	37
Relations between the Am. Col. Society and the Republic of Liberia.....	257
Report of the Am. Col. Society, thirty-first annual.....	65
Report on agriculture.....	182, 204
— of the Delegates from Kentucky to Liberia.....	314
Report of committee on Agriculture..	204
Republic of Liberia, constitution of the.	1
—, flag and seal of the	12
—, remarks on the constitution by the Editor of the Liberia Herald.....	13
Republic of Liberia.....	62, 207, 236, 357, 359, 100, 177
Republic of Liberia—letter from Dr. H. J. Roberts.....	357
Resignation of the Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh.....	150
Resolutions of the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society.....	91, 92
Resolutions of the Synod of Virginia.....	368
— of the Genesee Annual Conference of the Meth. E. Church.....	368
Resolutions of the Presbytery of Nashville.....	369
Rice.....	245

R.	PAGE.
Roberts, Gov., letter from, and correspondence about New Cess.....	101
Roberts, President, and family, arrival of, from Liberia.....	222
Robbery.....	285
Roberts, H. J., M. D., letter from.....	266, 357
S.	
Sacrifice, inhuman, horrible.....	206
Sailing of the Liberia Packet.....	307
Sentiments in London on African Colonization.....	46
Sketch of the improvement of Marshall.....	249
Seventh annual report of the Massachusetts Col. Society.....	225
Slave Trade, origin and progress of the North American.....	51
Slave Trade at Little Cape Mount.....	250
Slavers, desperation of.....	207
Slave steamers.....	350
Smith, Rev. E. A., letter from, relative to Colonization.....	306
Squadron of the coast of Africa.....	54
Starkey, James Wrial, a slave, wants aid to purchase his freedom.....	304
Sunner, Alphonso M., a colored man, letter from.....	243
Synod of Virginia, resolutions of the.....	363
T.	
Temperance in Liberia.....	180
Territory, purchase of.....	183
The Twenty-fourth of August, 1847..	15
The late Expedition from N. Orleans.	59
The colored race.....	62
The Liberia Packet.....	93
The Republic of Liberia.....	18, 19, 21, 62, 100, 177, 236, 357, 359
—, Meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., to express the public sentiment in relation to African Colonization and the newly-established Republic of Liberia.....	207
The objects of the friends of Colonization.....	126
The Madonna, arrival of, at N. York, intelligence by her.....	244
The schooner Herold, of Hamburg, condemned.....	282
The barque "Nehemiah Rich," arrival of, in Liberia.....	213
The best fields for missionary labor..	232
The prospect of African Colonization.....	305
The African Slave Trade.....	338
The Slave Trade—Mr. Wise's correspondence.....	344
The Book of the Chronicles of the Declaration of the Independence of Liberia.....	378
The close of the Volume.....	380
The present month.....	382

T.	PAGE.	T.	PAGE.
Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the A. Col. Society.....	33, 79	To the Reader.....	30
Thirty-first Annual Report of the Am. Col. Society.....	65	Treasurer Am. Col. Society, accounts for 1847.....	90
Thirty-first Anniversary of the Am. Col. Society..	79	Tupper, Martin Farquhar, letter to El- liot Cresson, Esq.....	219
Thirty-first Anniversary of the Am. Col. Society—resolution offered by Hon. Wm. M. Drayton.....	79	V.	
Thirty-first Anniversary of the Am. Col. Society—address by Hon. H. Clay.....	80	Value of Colonies as furnishing Mis- sionary laborers.....	233
Thirty-first Anniversary of the Am. Col. Society—resolution offered by Rev. Prof. Brown.....	88	W.	
Thirty-first Anniversary of the Am. Col. Society—resolution offered by Rev. Dr. Butler.....	88	Washington, Pa. meeting in—respect- ing Mr. Walker.....	152
Things which every emigrant to Libe- ria ought to know.....	111	White Missionaries and colored Mis- sionaries.....	232
		Wilkeson, Judge Samuel, death of....	253
		Williamson, James, letter from.....	271
		Y.	
		Young, J. D. letter from.....	348







# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

## COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1848.

[No. 4.

### Arrival of the Liberia Packet.

THIS interesting vessel, so long and so anxiously looked for, arrived at Baltimore on the 2d ult., having sailed from Monrovia on the 9th of Jan., and from Sierra Leone on 18th do. She reached Monrovia on the 23d of Nov. having had a succession of calms on her voyage out. The emigrants were all in good health.

The intelligence which the Packet brought of the condition of affairs in Liberia, is very encouraging.

The first Legislature of "the Republic of Liberia" convened in Monrovia on the 3d day of Jan. His Excellency, J. J. Roberts, President of the Republic, delivered an appropriate inaugural address, before being sworn into office, after which the oath of office was administered to him, and to each of the Senators and Representatives.

The Inaugural of Pres't Roberts is a temperate, dignified and modest document, breathing a spirit of generous devotion to his country, and fraught with sound sense and liberal sentiment. It will doubtless be con-

sidered one of his most important and noble State papers. We publish it entire in another column, and hesitate not to place it alongside of any document of the kind which has issued from any source for the last fifteen years, knowing that it, and he, will not suffer by the comparison.

The names of the gentlemen who compose the Legislative body, are mostly familiar to our readers; and are as follows: viz.

**SENATORS.**—For Montserrado county—John N. Lewis, Hilary Teage.\*

For Grand Bassa county—John Hanson, William L. Weaver.

For Sinoe county—James Brown, Edward Morris.

**REPRESENTATIVES.**—For Montserrado county—Dixon B. Brown, William Draper, James B. McGill, Daniel B. Warner.

For Grand Bassa county—Edward Lyles, Matthew A. Rand, Henry B. Whitfield.

For Sinoe county—Daniel C. McFarland.

One of the most gratifying items of intelligence which we have received from any source for a long

\* Elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. B. Gripon.

time, is the fact alluded to in the dispatch of President Roberts, viz: THE PURCHASE OF NEW CESTERS!

This is a point which we have long desired. Here was located the only remaining slave factory between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. Every obstacle had been thrown in the way of our getting possession of it. But we have finally succeeded, and now to the many good acts performed by the colony, another of no small import is to be added, the destruction of the last vestige of the slave trade on that coast!

Our readers will not fail to notice the letter to President Roberts of the owner of the slave factory at New Cesters, and Mr. Roberts reply, both of which will be found in another column.

About the middle of December last it was reported at Monrovia that a number of slaves were collected at King Gray's town, ready to be shipped by a slaver that was lying off the town, waiting his opportunity. The authorities immediately dispatched officers, duly appointed, to ascertain the facts, and to capture the unfortunate slaves and their owners. King Gray resides within the territory of Liberia and has put himself under its jurisdiction, and is therefore amenable to it for any attempt to sell slaves.

The officers on their arrival found the slaves, ready to be shipped next morning. They captured them and took them to Monrovia, where they will be apprenticed according to the

laws of Liberia. They are boys and girls. It is hoped that old King Gray and his people will duly heed the warning which has been administered to them by the authorities of Liberia in this case. They have been given distinctly to understand that having taken shelter under the laws of Liberia, they must demean themselves accordingly, or else abide the terrible consequences.

It is much to be regretted that the officers did not succeed in capturing the owners of the slaves. They knowing that they were on a free soil, and liable to be taken and executed, were on the look out, and were cunning enough to make their escape.

We are informed in our letters, and by the Liberia papers, that the state of things among the recaptives of the *Pons* continues very interesting. They are making great progress in education, and the arts of civilized life; while at the same time the Gospel is winning many trophies from among them. The influences of the spirit have been spreading with great effect, and many of these poor Congos, from a depth of wretchedness, ignorance, and misery, revolting to the sensibilities of the most obdurate, are emerging into the joys of the Christian religion.

We should think that these tidings from Liberia would greatly cheer the hearts of all the friends of Colonization, and at the same time awaken regrets in some good people on ac-

count of their apathy or opposition to the Society. These are some of the humane and Christian results of Colonization, as they are developed on the continent of Africa.

In Africa's Luminary we find the following account of a *canoe* of native construction :

**NATIVE ENTERPRISE.**—A few days since we saw a vessel in the harbor 39 feet long, five feet four inches beam, and two feet eleven inches deep, rigged as a schooner, carrying about four tons, and owned by Capt. Bokah, a native of this part of the coast. Some of our readers will be surprised to learn that she was made of a single cotton tree, and more still to learn that this is but a small canoe compared to many of the same description to be seen at Sierra Leone. She has now made her second successful trip to the leeward for lime.

Several Americans being present, named her *Enterprise*, with which the native sailors seemed quite flattered, and one of them, to our surprise, asked how we spelled the name, as he wished to write it.

The Rev. J. B. Benham, Superintendent of the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, returned in the Packet, with his wife, both in delicate health. Dr. M. B. Beck, of the U. S. Navy, was also a passenger, and we understand he brought two African canes of Liberian manufacture with him, one for the President of the United States, and one for the Secretary of the Navy. May they remember, as they lean their weight upon them, that they owe something to Liberia and the African race!

**HEALTH OF THE MISSIONARIES.**—

The Luminary of the 8th of December says that Mr. Wilson was ill with intermittent fever; Mr. Morris had gone to Cape Palmas for his health's sake; Mr. Williams continued quite feeble. But no mention of this subject is made in the paper of January 12th.

Mr. Levi D. James, a printer in the office of the Liberia Herald, had been shot and mortally wounded by a Congo, but it seems probable that the injury was accidental. The deceased had gone out before daybreak, to his farm to wait for deer which had been very destructive to his produce, and was shot while at his stand waiting for the animal. The Congo had been arrested. Mr. James was a member of the Providence Baptist Church, he has left a promising and increasing family.

The Hon. J. B. Gripon, the principal of the Liberia Conference Seminary, died very suddenly at his residence in Monrovia on the 27th of November. He fell from his chair without warning and died in a few moments. He had been elected Senator under the new constitution, which he assisted in framing, and was associate judge of Montserrado county.

We have received by the Packet a bag of Liberia coffee, from the plantation of Mr. Moore. Such coffee is in demand there, we should think, as we find fifteen cents a pound are offered in specie for clean dry Liberia coffee, by advertisement in their papers!

The slave trade is still prosecuted with vigor on some parts of the African coast. We observe that several vessels have been lately seized with large cargoes on board.

At Sierra Leone it was said that within the week previous two brigs, under Brazilian colors, were made prizes to the English government; one having on board 800 slaves and the other 750. Neither of these vessels are over 150 tons. The slaves were landed and preparations were made to cut the vessels up.

The schooner Henry Clay, formerly the pilot boat of the same name, of Baltimore, was closely pursued by English men-of-war, on two different occasions, and fired into, but she finally made her escape with a cargo of slaves. This is her second voyage to the coast.

The English and French cruisers are very active in chasing and capturing slavers.

The U. S. sloop-of-war James-town, Com. Bolton, sailed from Monrovia, the 30th November, for Prince's Island—officers and crew all well.

On the 9th of December the brig Louisa arrived at St. Helena, a prize to Her Majesty's steamer Heroine, with 640 slaves on board, mostly children. Between seventy and eighty had died on the passage, and others continued to die at the rate of four per day. Seven other vessels had been taken prizes within two months, for being engaged in the slave trade, and had arrived at St. Helena.

We have not received any thing touching the intention of Com. Hotham to destroy the slave factories at the Gallinas. We hope that ere this he has carried it into execution. The measure is authorized by a trea-

ty, concluded several years ago, between the British Government and the Chiefs of Gallinas for the suppression of the slave trade, which treaty the said Chiefs have violated.

Still further progress has been made in the purchase of territory, and the prospect of soon securing all the unpurchased tracts between Monrovia and Cape Palmas was good.

In view of all the intelligence brought by this arrival, we can but congratulate our friends on the present condition of our affairs in Liberia. The free Republic, while in its infancy, has fairly started, with vigorous steps, in its career of industry and enterprise. According to the best estimate which can be made, and which is believed to be correct, the population of Liberia, including the natives who have subscribed the Constitution, and incorporated themselves into the government of the Republic, *is upwards of eighty thousand!*

We transfer to our columns, from the Journal of Commerce, the following editorial remarks on this subject, and commend them to our readers for their truthfulness and their wisdom:

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.—The existence of an independent Republic of *free blacks* on the continent of Africa, comprising a population of 80,000 souls, including natives who have been incorporated into the Colony, is one of the most remarkable phenomena of modern times. The above estimate of po-

pulation is given by Gov. Roberts in his Inaugural Address, January 3, 1848, and is no doubt essentially correct. In this growing Colony, which now extends 300 miles along the coast, the English language is that which will ultimately prevail, and is already spoken to a great extent. The free colored men of the United States, and even their white Abolition brethren, after abusing the Colony without mercy for many years, are beginning to look upon it with a considerable degree of favor, and will probably become in due time its fast friends. Why should they not? They profess to be the friends of the colored man,—and the world does not afford another example so honorable to his character and so cheering to his hopes. They profess to abhor the slave trade, and this much abused colony has done more to repress that trade, than the combined navies of England, France and the United States. They profess (some of them) to love the religion

of the Gospel, and this colony is doing more to spread that religion in its purity over the benighted regions of Africa, than all other human instrumentalities put together. Having become independent, it will for the present be less an object of jealousy to foreign powers. Being less dependent upon the Colonization Society than formerly, it will be less an object of jealousy to the enemies of that Society at home and abroad. The practical wisdom of the Colonization enterprise, and the far-reaching sagacity and benevolence of its founders, now begin to stand out in bold relief; and as that infant Republic shall expand its frame, and extend its influence over the whole African continent, becoming alike the asylum and the glory of the free colored man, even Garrison, or his descendants, if any such there be, will be constrained to confess that hostility to African colonization, is hostility to the colored race.

Governor Roberts' Letter, and correspondence at New Cess.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, Jan. 7, 1848.

SIR:—I have the satisfaction of enclosing to your address copies of deeds for four tracts of country recently purchased from the natives. Among them you will find one for the territory of New Cess. I regret that this tract could not be secured for a less sum than \$2,000. Under the circumstances, however, it was the very best we could do. The slave trade established there did all in their power to prevent its falling into our hands. Since the purchase they have endeavored to induce the natives to disavow the sale, promising, as I am credibly informed, that if they will do so, to give them, as a present, an amount equal to what we were

required to pay for the territory. The chiefs, however, declined their propositions.

In answer to a letter addressed to the authorities here, on the subject, by the principal of the slave establishments at New Cess, we have notified them of the purchase of the territory; and that the laws of this government will extend over all persons and property within it; and that the slave trade there must now cease. Copies of these communications are herewith enclosed.

Accompanying you will receive accounts from the Colonial Warehouse for the quarter ending 31st ultimo; also, Thomas Ware's receipt for \$139, on account of the Kentucky Colonization Society.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, by the Liberia Packet, of September 2d, with its enclosures.

The Packet had an unusually long passage; the emigrants, however, arrived in pretty good health.

Doctor Lugeneel will write you fully respecting their health, &c.

Mr. Johnson, who came out in the Packet to look at the country, returns, I am informed, well pleased.

The letter from Mr. Maybin, of New Orleans, reached me only a few days ago; it did not come by the vessel in which Mr. Roye came. I have not time, at present, to write to Mr. Maybin. I therefore beg, sir, that you will inform him that his letter arrived too late to have a tract of territory assigned to his society before the adoption of the constitution.

His request, however, and the wishes of the Board of Directors, in regard to it, shall be attended to. A tract of territory on the Sinou river, opposite the Mississippi settlement, will be laid out, and assigned to the Louisiana Colonization Society.

For the last month or six weeks, I have been incessantly engaged in preparing accounts, reports, &c. &c. for the Legislature, which commenced its session under the new constitution on the 3d instant; and, I assure you, I am quite worn out. I have written to you, however, so frequently, within the last few months, that at present I have nothing worth communicating.

I hope, in a few days, to be able to give you some account of the proceedings of the Legislature.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obd't serv't,

J. J. ROBERTS.

To Rev. WM. McLAIN,  
Sec'y and Treas. of Am.  
Col. Soc. Washington, D. C.

To the Government of the  
Colony Liberia, Monrovia:

I am informed by Mr. Julius Siedel, the supercargo of the Hamburg Brig Adolph, that you told him, "you had bought the New Cess country from the Prince Will Freeman and the other chiefs of this country, for the amount of \$2,000, by the means of S. A. Benson, of Grand Bassa; and that you would send me message down to regulate my business, as you could not longer have me here under the present circumstances."

I called, therefore, upon the Prince Will and John Freeman, and the other chiefs of this country, and received from them the following answer:

"That he and the chiefs of the New Cess country never sold their country, and never would sell it; it was true, that Mr. Benson had been here, and proposed to them to sell their country but that they had answered him, they never would sell the New Cess country."

I therefore beg the honored Government of the Colony Liberia to have the kindness to inform me, in time, if there has been made any such treaty between them and the chiefs of this country, and has been signed; and, as the Princes of this country will not have word of it, to send me a true copy of the same.

I also request the honored Government to give me this notice in due time, as I owe to different parties the sums to the amount of \$25,000, that I may be able to inform them to settle their business with me; and that I may be able to secure their different interest, or otherwise, I would be obliged to make you answerable for it.

Hoping that the honored Government will give me immediate notice, and if the sale of this country is true, the necessary proof.

I remain their obd't serv't,

JOZE ZERRESTI.

New Cess, Dec. 20, 1847.

A true copy:—J. N. LEWIS, Sec.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
*Monrovia, Dec. 22, 1847.*

SIR:—Yours of the 20th instant is before me; in reply to which I beg to remark, that the information you received from Mr. Siedel, respecting the purchase of New Cess by the authorities here, is correct.

Mr. S. A. Benson, acting on the part of the American Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia, concluded, on the 19th ultimo, a purchase, for a valuable consideration, the entire New Cess territory from the King and Chief of that country; at which time a regular transfer deed, executed in the presence of competent witnesses, was duly sealed and delivered. Thus, the jurisdiction of this Government now extends over all persons and property within that country:—And you will please receive this as an official notice of that fact, and will regulate your business accordingly.

I need not inform you, sir, that the traffic in slaves is contrary to the laws of this government and cannot in any degree be tolerated by the authorities here. The natives may be disposed to deceive you in regard to the sale of that country, and, by that means, induce you to disregard the orders of this Government, with respect to the slave trade; in which case, they are aware the Government will resort to force, and they will

have an opportunity of robbing your property. I would therefore put you on your guard. It is not the wish of the Government to be driven to that necessity, as it would, no doubt, result in the destruction of much property. I sincerely hope, therefore, that you will not allow yourself to be deceived. We have a bona fide title to the country; and you may depend, at all hazards, we will maintain the majesty of the laws over it.

You are only required—and I do hereby require you, in the name of the Government of Liberia, to discontinue, on the receipt of this letter, the further traffic in slaves, under the penalty of having your establishment removed by force from the territory.

Should this notice be disregarded, the responsibility will be upon your own shoulders.

The Government will favor you with any indulgence to wind up and close your business, provided the barter in slaves is discontinued. Any proposition you wish to make will receive attention.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obed't serv't,

J. J. ROBERTS,

*Governor of Liberia.*

To DON JOZE ZERRESTI,

*New Cess.*

A true copy :

J. N. LEWIS, *Secretary.*

*Dr. James W. Lugenbeel's Letter.*

MONROVIA, LIB., *Jan. 4, 1848.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—By the "Liberia Packet," which arrived at this place on the 23d of November, I received your letter of the first September. My last to you was sent by the brig "Hollander," which left our port on the 20th of November, which I presume you have received; also my letter by the schooner "J. B. Gager," which vessel sailed for the United States, via Sierra Leone, on the 18th of October.

In compliance with my suggestion, Gov. Roberts had concluded to locate the late emigrants at Millsburg; and on the second day after their arrival, I had a boat manned, with the intention of proceeding to that settlement, to make the necessary arrangements for their comfortable location, but just before I was about to leave, several of them, including nearly all the heads of families, both male and female, came to the Government House, and entered

a solemn protest against going any further than Monrovia. This was the decision of all the company, except a man named Johnson from New York, who was alone, and who was willing to go to any place which might be selected by the Agent of the Society. No kind of argument, respecting the greater advantage of a location in some farming district, could prevail with any of the others; and as Gov. Roberts did not feel disposed to compel them to go, of course I did not go up the river to make arrangements for their reception. Two families, however, afterwards relented; and one of them, five in number, and Mr. Johnson, chose to go to Millsburg; while the other, three in number, prepared to stop at the Virginia settlement. Of course, as the larger majority of the company determined to remain at Monrovia, I am obliged to remain with them; and of course it is physically impossible for me to give the usual medical attention to those up the river.

I would have decidedly preferred, and I proposed, to go with these people to any other part of Liberia, rather than remain with them in Monrovia. And here, sir, I beg leave to say, that I am heartily tired of seeing new comers settle down on this rocky hill. This place is already overstocked with people, by at least one third. And it is really astonishing that new comers, who cannot expect to live comfortably in any other way than by the cultivation of the soil, should prefer to remain in this place, with one-fourth of an acre of rocky land—a town lot; when they might have ten acres of as good land as any other in the world, in a much more healthy location, and altogether more pleasant than this place. I cannot account for their strange choice in any other way than by attributing it to ignorance, giving rise to fanciful notions excited by seeing some

fine looking houses, occupied by well dressed persons, who live in pretty handsome style; and to the erroneous statements of lazy loungers, who try to persuade them to remain here, from self interested motives; of which class of persons—drones in the community, and obstacles to the prosperity of Liberia—Monrovia has more than its share.

Besides the numerous advantages which most of the emigrants who are sent to Liberia derive from being located immediately after their arrival, in some farming district or settlement, I may state, that I am decidedly of the opinion that Monrovia is the most unhealthy settlement in Liberia, especially for new comers, except, perhaps, New Georgia. And this opinion, which is founded on the consideration of the operation of local influences, and strengthened by observations, would doubtless be embraced by any other individual who could have equal opportunities for observations; provided he was not too strongly prepossessed in favor of this little metropolitan depot. It is altogether reasonable to suppose, that the further persons are removed from the pestiferous mangrove swamps in the vicinity of the ocean, and along the margins of the rivers, near their mouths, the greater will be the probability of comparative exemption from frequent attacks of remittent and intermittent fevers; and consequently, the greater probability of living in Africa.

During the dry season, new comers are usually attacked with fever within the first month after their arrival. Nearly all the late emigrants have been, or are, on the sick list.—Two of them have died—an aged man named Drew, from Clarksville, Va., and one from Lynchburg, Va., named Murrill—both of them upwards of sixty years old.

In consequence of having necessarily been very much engaged in at-



tending those at this place, I have been able to visit those at Millsburg only once, a few days ago, at which time they were getting along tolerably comfortably. They have not been so sick as most of those at Monrovia.

On the night of the 11th ultimo, H. B. Majesty's frigate "Aeteon" arrived at this place, from Ascension, on her way to England. And on the morning of the 12th, (Sunday) one of the officers came ashore, to ascertain whether a salute from the "Aeteon" would be returned. To this inquiry, Gov. Roberts promptly replied that it could not be returned on that day; as he did to the Prince de Joinville, in 1842, when he proposed in person, to salute the commonwealth on Sunday. The officer of the Acteon evidently manifested, in behalf of the commander, considerable anxiety in reference to the firing of a salute to the Republic, and appeared to plead the necessity of its being done on that day, as the ship could not well be detained until the following day; at which time the salute would have been cheerfully returned; but he had to leave, with the assurance that a salute from any vessel would not, under any circumstances, be returned on Sunday.

Of course, we presumed and hoped that, as in the case of the French Prince, we should not be honored with a salute from the Acteon, on that day. But imagine our surprise, when, while we were quietly engaged in the public worship of the Most High, we heard the booming of the big guns from on board the British man-of-war, while her sails were being spread to catch the passing breeze, which soon wafted her out of our sight.—She fired a regular national salute, and immediately took her departure.

And here I beg leave to express my sincere hope, my ardent wish, that the flash of a cannon may never be seen on the heights of Mesurado, on the holy sabbath day,—no, not even

if we should be honored with a visit from Her Majesty herself, accompanied by all the high nobility of England. That sacred day should always be set apart by nations, as well as by communities or individuals, exclusively for the high and holy duties of divine worship and religious instruction; which services should never be interrupted, except in peculiar emergencies, or cases in which necessity absolutely demands such interruption. The honoring of the holy sabbath, and a due regard to the observance of the other requisitions of the Almighty, as revealed in the sacred scriptures, tend to throw a bulwark of strength around the foundation of civil institutions and political governments; which, though generally not regarded by the majority of mankind, appear clearly to the view of the humble believer in the special interpositions of Divine Providence—in the government of the wise and beneficent Sovereign of the universe, who notices the fall of the sparrow, and who cannot fail to notice the rise and fall of men, of governments, and of nations.

Evangelical piety is the only real conservative principle or influence, not only in individual character, but in civil and political confederacies, especially in republics, and other kinds of constitutional governments. The silent but powerful influence of individual piety and religious associations, is the cement of the social and political edifice; however incongruous may be that influence with the giddy whirl of avaricious speculation, the wild schemes of grasping ambition, and the warring elements of party tactics. The wisest of men has said that "Righteousness exalteth a nation;" and the history of the world clearly exhibits this truth. Not only does it exalt nations, but individuals; an exaltation based on religious humility, which dignifies human nature, in any and all of the relations of life.

And in reference especially to the young republic of Liberia, I devoutly pray, that her rulers may never so far forget the commands of that kind and merciful Being to whom they are indebted for an asylum, a country and a home, and for all the comforts of life, as to sanction the desecration of the holy Sabbath in any way; or as to depart, in the least degree, from the strict observance of the precepts of our holy Christianity, by conforming to any custom or practice which is interdicted in the sacred scriptures.

January 7.—The first Legislature of the Republic convened on Monday the 3d instant; all the members of both Houses being present. The President delivered an elegant and appropriate inaugural address, which you will probably receive in an extra number of Africa's Luminary. Yesterday he read another able State paper before the Legislature—his annual message; which you will also find to be characterized by good sense, acute discrimination, and sound judgment, such as would reflect honor on the Chief Executive Officer of any Government. This

cannot probably be sent by the present opportunity. The members of the Legislature seem to be impressed with a consciousness of the great responsibility which rests on them, and of the vast importance of the work which has been committed to them, as the representatives of a free, sovereign, and independent people.

The little ship of State has thus been launched, after having been remodded; and though she may be fearfully tossed on the wide ocean of political independence and national sovereignty; yet, as her spreading sails are filled by the breath of freemen, may we not confidently hope, that, amidst all the conflicting surges of civil commotions—of party jealousies and animosities, which may roll along her trackless course—and amidst all the angry gusts which may possibly blow from foreign lands—she may glide along peaceably and securely, until the lone star and stripes shall be recognized and acknowledged in other and distant parts of the world. Yours, truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec. and Treas. Am. Col. Soc.

Gen. J. N. Lewis' Letter.

MONROVIA, Jan. 7, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I am so pressed for time that I can only say to you, that the new organization is completed—that President Roberts delivered his inaugural address on Monday. I have sent you a printed copy of it. The Legislature is now in session,—and it is very gratifying to notice the unanimity which seems to prevail here at present. A great deal of business will have to be done by the Legislature, and I presume it will be in session some four or five weeks.

A commissioner will, in all probability, be appointed to visit England to get our independence acknowledged—and a commissioner to bring

our claims for the like purpose before the United States Government. It is supposed by many, that the commissioner to your government, may be appointed out of the numerous friends of Liberia in the United States,—many reasons seem to invite us to take this course. I expect, to save us expense, that the Legislature will adopt the suggestion of the Board of Directors, and solicit that a commissioner be sent here to settle and determine the relations of the Society with the Republic.

All along, the free colored people in the United States, have refused to come and live in Liberia, because it was under the control of your Society. Can you tell me if their views

are now changed. I learn from some of our gentlemen who lately visited the United States, that the condition of the people in the free States, is very little removed from that of the people in the Southern States. How men, possessing common understanding, can remain in so degrading a state as I understand the free people

live in, is beyond my comprehension. I hope they will soon take a correct view of their condition, and come over here and assist us in rearing a powerful and wealthy State.

Very truly yours,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. W. McLEAN,

*Sec. and Treas. of A. C. Society.*

Information about going to Liberia.

FOR the information of our friends we publish the following *questions* and *answers*. We are constantly receiving letters in which these questions are, in substance, asked. The spirit of inquiry about Liberia, and the means of getting there, is becoming every day more and more prevalent and earnest. We have, therefore, for the accommodation of ourselves, and the convenience of friends, condensed the facts into the following form:

*Question 1.* At what season of the year is it best to embark for Liberia?

*Answer 1.* The spring or fall is the time our vessels usually leave Norfolk. There is very little, if any, choice between these two seasons of the year, as a time to leave this country for Liberia. It is rather more convenient to fit out an expedition at these periods, than at any others, and therefore we have selected them, as the best time for the sailing of our vessels. Hereafter it is expected that the LIBERIA PACKET will make two voyages a year, and if business justifies, she will make three.

*Q. 2.* How long is the voyage, and is there much danger that we shall be lost on the way?

*A. 2.* The length of the voyage is from thirty to fifty days. The ave-

rage is about forty days. We hope the Liberia Packet will make a much less average than this. The emigrants ought to be at the port of embarkation two days before the vessel sails. There is very little danger of being lost.

*Q. 3.* What ought we to take with us, both for use on the voyage and after we get there?

*A. 3.* Every emigrant ought to be well supplied with clothing, both for summer and winter, similar to what he wears in this country. There is no winter in Liberia, but during the rainy season, health is greatly promoted by wearing flannel, or warm clothing. He ought also to have a good mattress and bed clothes. If he is a mechanic, he ought to have the tools of his trade. If he is a farmer, he ought to be well supplied with axes, hoes, spades, saws, augers, &c. And as every family is expected to keep house and live for themselves, they ought to have a good supply of table furniture and cooking utensils. It is not possible for them to take *chairs, tables, bedsteads*, and other large articles of furniture with them, as they occupy too much room in the ship. But whatever is convenient and necessary in housekeeping

and of small compass, they ought to take. A keg of nails, a bale or two of domestics, and some money, would be of use to them, in erecting their houses, and paying for any labor they might need, during the first few months of their residence in Liberia.

Q. 4. How much land is given to each emigrant?

A. 4. By the laws of Liberia, each emigrant on his arrival receives a town lot, or *five* acres of land. If he is the head of a family, the quantity of land is increased according to the number of his family. This allowance may seem small, but it is abundantly sufficient for all his necessities until he is able to buy more for himself, which he can do for \$1 an acre.

Q. 5. Can I educate my children there, and what will it cost?

A. 5. By a law of the commonwealth, all parents are required to send their children to school. In some of the settlements the schools are very good. In others, they are more indifferent. But a parent who wants to educate his children can do it better in Liberia than in any other place.

Q. 6. Will the Colonization Society pay my expenses in getting there?

A. 6. The Colonization Society will give a free passage to all who are unable to pay for themselves, and will aid them in supporting themselves during the first six months after they arrive, by furnishing them with provisions, and medicines and medical attendance when they are sick, and providing them a house to live in. During these six months they can become acclimated, raise a crop for themselves, build them a house on their own land, open and plant a piece

of land, and have everything in readiness to live comfortably thereafter.

Q. 7. How can we make a living in Liberia?

A. 7. In the same way that you would make one any where else; that is, by industry and *economy*.

Those who are competent to teach school, can get from three to four hundred dollars for teaching. Good accountants can get from four to eight hundred dollars as clerks in stores and mercantile houses. Tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, brickmakers, cabinet makers, shipwrights, &c., &c., can always find employment at good wages.—The farmer need fear no want.

This question has been answered by the *Editor* of the *Liberia Herald*, who has lived there many years, and we cannot do better than to give his own words, viz :

“For information of our friends, who are constantly and incorrectly asserting in America, that ‘Liberians have not any thing else to eat but roots and wild animals,’ we have thought proper to give a list of such animals, fruits, and edibles as are in general use with us in their appropriate season.

*Domesticated*.—Cows, bullocks, swine, sheep, goats, ducks, fowls, pigeons, turkeys, (few.)

*Wild*.—Deer of different kinds in abundance: red, black, brown, and grayish; partridge, pigeons, goats, cows, doves, hedge-hogs, red squirrels, summer ducks, rice birds, ground doves, &c.

*Fruit*.—Water melon, musk melon, mango plums, orange, rose apples, sour sop, guava, tamarind, plantain, bananas, gram-madilla, limes, lemons.

*Fish, scaled and shell*.—Mullet, whiting, perch, bream, pike, baracouta, mackerel, cursall, herring, drum, catfish, grippers, oysters, crabs, carp, sun.

*Edibles*.—Sweet potatoes, arrow root, turnips, carrots, shilote, cyablain, chiota, paupau, Lima beans, ochra, peas, radishes, beets, cabbages, snaps, cucumbers, greens, salads, cassavas, yams, corn.

Besides the above, there are many others, which we have neither time nor room to arrange here.”

A. F. RUSSELL, Esq., of Golah, Liberia, another citizen who has been there for years, writes on the same subject in the Liberia Herald, thus, viz: (He is speaking of what should be said to persons in the U. S., who think of going to Liberia.)

"If they be farmers, point them to the soil, the fertility of which cannot be exaggerated, producing every thing a tropical climate can produce in ample abundance, yet 'by the sweat of the brow.' The arm answering for the plough, if we rather, and in our light soil, does almost as well, perhaps. Labor and patience, two-thirds of the labor, too, that it would take to support a man in the United States, will reward the workmen, thirty, sixty, a hundred fold—the profits will sweeten the toil.

A coffee tree once planted and reared (which takes four years) will yield its increase two crops a year, year after year, bringing its reward with it—a hundred, a thousand, and tens of thousands, will do the very same, and certainly the scions, or the seed, are to be bought in sufficient quantities in Liberia. Arrow root, ginger, pinders, and pepper, grow with almost half trouble, yielding in full abundance if planted. Indigo, &c. grow luxuriantly beyond all possible expectation; and as for fruits, the orange, lime, lemon, sour sop, guava, mango, &c., &c., we place Liberia against any country in the world, and with what a fraction of labor, compared with the benefits they yield. Vegetables—the yam, potatoes, cassada, plantains, Indian corn, beans, peas, &c., &c., useless to mention, time would fail us to tell. Put them in the earth, and they are as sure to produce as the God of nature is to bring about the seasons. Still the idle will not have them. The lazy man has no part in this lot of good things. Such truths would do us good. The word *labor* frightens the lazy man, and he will not curse us with his presence and example.—The industrious love that word, or the thing it means, will come determined to do, and coming will conquer and be rewarded."

The Rev. J. B. PINNEY, so long and so well known as Gov. of Liberia, and since as an agent in this country, answers the question thus, viz:

"No man, by farming, can get a living without labor in any country but in Liberia, there being no snow, or frost, or cold to provide against, a large portion of the labor needed here for keeping warm and comfortable, is not needed there, and as it is always summer, much less land will support a family.

Another consideration may here be added, viz: that many important plants and vegetables continue to grow and bear from year to year, with very little cultivation. Our garden Lima beans, *I have seen* covering by its vines a good sized tree, where it had been growing and constantly bearing for *nine years!* Sweet potato vines are often, when pulled, replanted, and go on to bear more roots. The African potato, or cassada, grows for two years; the cotton plant bears for nine or ten years."

Q. 8. Can I be as healthy in Liberia as I am in the United States.

A. 8. Probably not. Some constitutions may be more healthy there than here. For old settlers, Liberia is doubtless more healthy than many parts of the United States. The deaths there, among such, for several years past, have not been more than three per cent.

We would here make this general remark, in connection with the last two questions. The great advantages, which the colored man gets by going to Liberia, are *not* as to his *eating, or drinking, or making money*, but in his *social, political, and moral* condition. He becomes a *man*. He is no longer despised as of another race, but is treated as an equal and a brother, and secures immense privileges for his children.—If colored men cannot understand and appreciate these and such like advantages, it is not worth their while to go to Liberia! Those who can and do appreciate them, and go to Liberia, will never regret it. Of

such emigrants Mr. Russell, whose language we have before quoted, makes the following remarks :

“They not only see that all their labor is their own, every improvement belongs to themselves and children, good sound sense and industry tells them to go forward, and they obey, looking upon Liberia as theirs, and the home of their children; its strength their safety; its wealth their property, and its prosperity their glory, and the salvation from degradation of their children. Such men as these, though they cannot read a word, and, perhaps, never thought of writing, and, perhaps, spent much of their time in slavery, are an honor to any country, that would allow them equality. There are some of this stamp in Liberia, men ‘worth their weight in gold.’ They are industrious men, who look forward, who love their children.—Such men are not only good citizens, but patriotic colonists. One thousand of them would make the soil, and the ship, declare Liberia independent *without a human declaration*. As the hope of Liberia’s glory, present as well as future glory, rising before such men, it beckons them onward.—They enjoy ‘freedom’ in every true sense of that word. They love our laws, because they are wholesome, they are ours made by legislators of our choice. They love liberty for what it is in and of itself.

Free from that oppression worse, if possible, than that of Israel in Egypt, under which he once groaned, the industrious public spirited man seizes and holds fast the hope of elevating not only his own, but the name and character of his country.—With life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, with and before him, with a right view of these things, what can hinder this colony from prospering? Or such men from being freemen? It is a startling truth, unless it has become ‘a new thing under the sun,’ that there is not a free black man from Georgia to Maine. No, nor in the whole United States! Nor will there be very soon, if we must judge from ‘the signs of the times.’”

In conclusion, we have one particular request to make, viz: *That all persons intending to emigrate to Liberia, will give us early notice of the time when they will be ready.* It always requires considerable time to arrange necessary preliminaries, and make indispensable preparations: so that it not unfrequently

happens that persons almost ready when the vessel sails, are compelled to wait for six months or a year, for the want of a few more days in which to get ready.

We trust that this suggestion will be duly regarded. There are many persons who are making inquiries in regard to the advantages of going to Liberia, who would be much benefited by the suggestions which many of our friends might give them, or which they could obtain by opening a correspondence with us on the subject. There are no letters that we receive and answer with more pleasure than those which make inquiries about emigration to Liberia. We trust, therefore, that there will be some special efforts made to place the colored people in possession of the facts relating to their prospects in Liberia. We are expecting soon to send out a large number of the more intelligent and educated class. The present independent position of Liberia, renders this very desirable. They have assumed the entire responsibility of their own government, and will demand all the talent, wisdom and energy they can summon to their aid. We should think that the very most intelligent and wealthy colored people in this country would have some ambition to share in the splendid results, soon to be achieved through the agency of the colonists, for Liberia. Surely, to aid in laying the foundation for a great nation, in maturing institutions and laws for the government of a great people, and in redeeming an

immense continent from the worst of Pagan darkness and barbarity, is a work infinitely more sublime and glorious than can possibly be performed by any of the colored people in *this country*, however favored may be their position, enlarged their opportunities, and determined their energy and perseverance! When the historian comes to write up the labors of their race, who will stand far above all comparison, if not the bold and successful pioneers in the only successful effort ever made for their social, civil, and religious redemption?

Leaving out of view every thing touching their own personal interests, there are considerations connected with their race and the destiny before them, which should induce the most highly-favored of them in this country to seek a field of usefulness in Africa. But when we take into consideration that in Liberia is the only place on the face of the earth

where they and their children can enjoy the luxury of true freedom, and infinitely advance their social, moral, and intellectual interests, is it not marvelous that they still prefer their present inferior and unenviable position among the whites, and still cherish the gross delusions of which they have been made the victims, willing to believe the most fabulous stories about Liberia, and shutting their eyes tightly against all the light which shines upon them, and shows it to be a dictate of wisdom, as well as a demand of duty, for them to go to their fatherland, and be MEN!

We are happy to know, and to have it in our power to inform our friends, that there are some persons intending to go to Liberia, who rightly appreciate the circumstances of their situation, and who are prepared to make themselves useful and rise to a desirable fame, should their lives be spared.

---

*Things which every emigrant to Liberia ought to know.*

It is of vast importance, that whoever contemplates going to Liberia, should be fully and correctly informed in regard to their prospects.

1. *They should understand that they are going to a new country.*—They will not there see houses built in the same style that they are here, and filled with all the comforts and conveniences that time and wealth have so lavishly provided here. It is little more that twenty years since

the first colonists landed on that coast. They have, during all this time, had to struggle through almost unparalleled obstacles. Of course, we must not expect to find them as far advanced in the refinements of civilization as we are. It is yet a new country, and those who go there must carry with them the courage and the energy to bear the dangers and surmount the obstacles naturally belonging to such a state of things.

2. *They must expect to begin life for themselves.* They will not have any friends there who will think and act and contrive and plan for them. They must rely on themselves.— They receive a tract of land, in its wild and uncultivated state, and if it is ever cleared and planted, they must do it. They must build a house for themselves, and begin to keep house. And if they have but few of the necessaries, and none of the conveniences and luxuries of house-keeping, still they must not be discouraged, but “struggle on and struggle ever.” Brighter days will come. Every brilliant noon must be preceded by its morning. They must not despise the day of small things, but cheered and sustained by the example of many around them, who commenced life just as they are doing, and are now comfortable and happy, they must press their way onward, and they will find that industry and perseverance will secure to them plenty and happiness.

3. *They must not depend upon the Colonization Society.* The business of the Society is to help them to get to that country, where they can thenceforward help themselves. Many persons have supposed that the Society would do every thing for them; pay their passage, furnish them every thing to eat and drink after they get to Liberia, and let them live in ease. But the truth is far otherwise. And hence, when they reach Liberia, and begin to find provisions running low, and are made to under-

stand that the time has arrived when they must support themselves, they become offended, abuse the colony and the Society, and pretty nearly every body and every thing else, and then perhaps they write home to their friends, and advise them not to come to so horrible a place.— “These things ought not so to be.”

4. *They must expect to work for their living.* How else can they hope to live? Liberia is no unearthly paradise. If men there have not money enough to live on, they must make a living some other way. By the labor of their heads or the labor of their hands, they must get bread for themselves. And it would be well for them to understand that there is no business more honorable or more important to the welfare of the colony, and profitable to the individual than the cultivation of the soil. It always yields a liberal reward to the industry of the husbandman.

5. *They ought to be impressed with a sense of the responsibility which will devolve upon them, as members of a free and independent government.* Every citizen of Liberia must consider himself as one of the builders of a great and cultivated nation, a Christian commonwealth, on the shores of a barbarous continent. The very circumstances in which they are placed, stimulates them to action, and furnishes exciting motives for elevated sentiments and noble conduct.

Persons, therefore, who contemplate going to Liberia, ought to un-



derstand beforehand the nature of the duties they will be called to perform. On their arrival there, they will be invested with all the rights of citizens; they must vote at elections, and consider and decide upon the measures most necessary to secure the welfare of the citizens and the stability of the government. The highest offices in the commonwealth are within their reach. They may aspire to them, and, if sufficiently intelligent and virtuous, they may ultimately reach them.

What a reward is thus held out to inspire a pure ambition, and incite a determined effort? Liberia is destined to enlarge itself for ages, and gather within its expanding influence multitudes of the present and millions of the future generations! Interest and duty, hope and fear, patriotism and religion, self-respect and stern necessity, all combine and urge them to act with manly courage and unbending fidelity.

6. *They ought to be sensible that, not only for themselves, but for the benefit of their race, must they labor.* The colony is, in one respect, a great missionary station, a great centre of light and influence, and it is destined to make all the surrounding tribes and country just what it is, and continues to be. The natives have never before beheld such a spectacle as is presented to their view in the citizens, the houses, the schools, the churches, and the government of Liberia.— Hence they look on with intense anxiety. The superiority of every

thing colonial impresses them. They feel a desire to copy the example set before them. The natives and the colonists are all mixed together, and thus the style and manners of every family is seen, and an influence for good or for ill, goes forth from every individual. How important, therefore, that colonists, before leaving this country, should be made to feel the immense importance of a correct course of conduct, governed and controlled by thorough religious principle! They ought to be made to feel that it is their highest privilege, as well as their imperative duty, to cast in their lot with the pioneers in the work of Africa's civil, social, and religious redemption, and sacrifice themselves, if need be, in the stupendous work of spreading free government and civil institutions over all Africa, and bringing her uncounted population all under the dominion of the kingdom of Heaven!

7. *They should be instructed to regard the advice of the governor and physician, in relation to preserving their health.* Foolish and unnecessary exposure to the dew and the night air, and the indulgence of their appetites, have caused the death of many emigrants before they had become accustomed to the climate, whose lives might have been saved by simply attending to the advice of the physician.

8. *They should be made to feel the importance of sending their children to school, as soon as they arrive in Liberia, and until they are*

well educated. This is important to their own welfare and happiness. It is important to their respectability and influence among the older colonists. It is important for the perfection and perpetuity of the institutions of the country.

Brought up as they themselves have been in this country, they are too apt to be indifferent to the education of their children. It requires every motive and influence which necessity can urge, or ingenuity can originate, to arouse them to a proper sense of their responsibilities. But it ought to be done; and, in most instances, it can be done most effectually by their friends in this country, in whom they repose confidence.

9. *They ought to be convinced that the friends of colonization are their friends: that it is a scheme contrived and executed solely with reference to the good of their race.* We have always professed to be the friends of the colored man. We have always advocated colonization as his friend, and have honestly believed that it presented the fairest hope and the surest guarantee of his future happiness. We are satisfied that in this country he never can enjoy a permanent home; can never rise above his present depressed condition. He may stay here for years and years yet to come. But the day must come, sooner or later, when he must depart. The state of things is now in process of formation, which will compel him to seek the necessa-

ries of life in some other climate, and out of some other soil.

“Whenever the avenues of employment become crowded—whenever the price of labor is brought low by competition—whenever it is a favor to be employed, instead of being, as it now is, a favor to work, then the colored man will know that the time, which we say *must* come, is at hand. *In the strife for bread, the colored man will go to the wall.* It is a solemn sense of duty which makes us say these things. The subject is too grave a one—it concerns the happiness of too many—to be dealt with lightly; and we should be doing wrong, were what we now urge to have no other basis than our mere opinion. But we might almost say, that we expressed no opinion; that we merely called attention to the handwriting of daily events, which all might read who did not close their eyes in obstinacy. The colored men in New York do not drive hacks or drays. Why is this? New York is in a free State. The reason is a plain one. New York is the largest city in our country, attracting to it, by its very size, a still increasing population. Labor is more abundant there than in smaller cities, or in the rural districts. For the employments of the poor there are more competitors. The white man, with political power on his side, has elbowed out the black man. The answer to the question, then, is to be found in the principle which we have stated. We might multiply instances of a like character, but it is unnecessary.

Hereafter, when what now takes place in New York, shall be universal throughout the land,—when the colored man, in place, whether as hackman, or waiter, or ploughman, shall be envied by the white man out of place, who shall strive to supplant him, that a white family may be supported, rather than a colored one, by the wages which the head of the latter receives,—when this state of things comes to pass, colonization will be hailed by the colored people as their best friend, for it will have provided for them, beyond the reach of all the influences to which we have alluded, asylums to which the oppressed may flee from the wrath that is to come.

“We ask our colored friends to ponder these things well. We ask them to believe that it is a friend who speaks to them, who has no interest to mislead them, and who, in speaking as is here spoken, discharges what is conceived to be a duty, which it would be criminal to neglect.”

And we ask our friends into whose

hands these pages may fall, to take every opportunity to make these facts and truths known to the colored people. Especially do we desire the masters and others having persons in their charge, who are to be sent to Liberia, to be particular in giving fully and repeatedly the information here presented. It will save us much trouble and expense. It will save the emigrants many regrets and much disappointment, and it will be

of lasting benefit to the commonwealth of Liberia.

Information of the time and place of the sailing of the next expedition for Liberia, can at any time be obtained by addressing a letter to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, Washington City. Where also can be had copies of this pamphlet, and other documents for gratuitous circulation.

Common objections to going to Liberia answered.

We not unfrequently meet with objections to going to Liberia, made honestly by some persons, who have the offer of their freedom, if they will go, and others who are free, and might make good citizens of Liberia. We therefore propose to give their objections a candid hearing, and see if they cannot be removed, viz:

*Objection 1.* I do not want to go where there are no white people. I do not believe in the control of negroes. I have seen too much of them. They will never do for me.

*Answer 1.* This objection argues a very bad state of mind in him who makes it. It shows that he has not a decent self-respect, or that he has very inadequate ideas of the capabilities of his race. If his ideas of negro government have been formed from the conduct of some colored overseer on a plantation, then he ought to know that a government of law and order, regularly established and administered by colored men, for their own mutual benefit, is

another and a very different thing. And if he has the principles and character of a man, he may stand a fair chance of rising to the head of the government, and then surely he need not complain of undue rigor.

*O. 2.* I do not want to go there to die. Every body dies there. It is too sickly for me. If I do not die naturally, the wild beasts will eat me up. I cannot live among snakes and alligators.

*A. 2.* For acclimated emigrants, Liberia is as healthy as any other country. Their bills of mortality show this. The census published and circulated so widely in all parts of this country proves it.

And farther than this, there is very little danger of dying in the process of acclimation, if the patient takes proper care of himself. Of the emigrants sent out during the last five years, not *one* in *twenty* has died from the effects of acclimating fever.

We have never heard of a single colonist having been eaten up by the wild beasts, and think, therefore,

that there must be some mistake as to the danger from that source.

*O. 3.* I have heard that the colonists are engaged in the *slave trade*, and I never could stand that.

*A. 3.* We can hardly speak gravely in answer to this objection. We lately heard of a gentleman of some distinction, who had been on board of one of our men-of-war on the African coast, and therefore claimed to be well informed as to the actual state of things at Liberia, and who said that it was generally believed that the colonists were engaged in the slave trade; and he mentioned the name of one person, of whose participation in that horrible traffic there was no doubt. But it so happened that we knew the said person, and that he had not been in Liberia for several years, and that he is now residing in the city of Philadelphia.

By the laws of Liberia, it is a capital offence to be engaged in the slave trade. And not only are the colonists entirely free from blame, and above suspicion in this matter, but they have also exerted a redeeming influence upon the native tribes in their vicinity. One of the first articles in all the treaties made with the natives, binds them to abandon forever all participation in the slave trade. It is a fact, which is notorious, that the establishment of Liberia has driven the slave trade entirely away from more than three hundred miles along the sea coast, with the exception of one single factory.

It is, therefore, entirely too late in the day to charge this crime on the colonists.

*O. 4.* They have to eat *roots* there. They cannot get any bacon and cabbage there, nor any thing like what we live on here.

*A. 4.* Is there anything in the climate or soil of Liberia that should make *roots* more unwholesome or unpalatable as an article of food there than they are in this country? It is a fact that they eat *roots* there, and so they do here, and in the form of sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, turnips, &c. They are here generally much admired, and we see no good reason why the same thing should not be true of them in Liberia.

There is no danger of starvation in Liberia. There is no difficulty in getting plenty to eat, of good wholesome food. It is true that some articles of diet eaten here cannot be gotten there without much inconvenience. But it is also true that there are many vegetables and fruits there, which are not found here; and that nature has furnished an abundant supply of the kind of food best calculated to promote the health and comfort of people living on that soil, and in that climate.

*O. 5.* If I go there and do not like it, they will not let me come away again.

*A. 5.* It is not true that the Society does not allow any body to return, when once they have gone to Liberia. Every colonist there is as free to stay, or leave and go where he pleases, as any individual in this, or any other country, can possibly be. We have no control over them. They are responsible to themselves. They may go away any day they choose.

*O. 6.* I have no money to begin with, if I go there, and I know I could not get along that way.

A. G. It is true, that it would be very desirable for every colonist to have a little money to begin life with in that new world. But it is not indispensable. A majority of the present colonists commenced there without a cent. Many of them have risen to considerable wealth, and all who have practiced any industry or economy, now enjoy an abundance. A good character and a willingness to

work, are of more value than a fortune without them. There is, perhaps, no place in the world where a family can be supported with less labor than in Liberia. The earth produces abundantly, and almost perpetually, and with very little labor in the cultivation. There is, therefore, no difficulty in living well, even without any money to begin with.

Certain Cavilings against Colonization replied to.

WITH an earnest desire to do all in our power to place Colonization in its true light before the colored people, we answer below some of the most common *cavilings* against it. We fully appreciate the difficulty of making them rightly understand all the bearings and blessings of Colonization, and of convincing them that it presents to them the very highest good that they will ever enjoy in this world. In our mind there is not a doubt of this. We are as fully persuaded that Colonization opens to the colored people of this country the only bright prospect that lies before them in all the broad future, as we are of our own existence. But our conviction of the fact, and the ability to convince them, are two vastly different things. Could they be brought to look at the whole subject as we do, they would, without doubt, think as we do.

Question 1. Why do the whites wish to get clear of us, and send us away to that land?

Answer 1. It is not true that the friends of colonization are actuated by no higher motive than "to get clear of the colored people." They do not propose to *send* them to Liberia contrary to their own wishes. Their will is always consulted in the matter. We have no power to *send* them. They can stay here as long as they wish. But our opinion is that their stay in this country will ever be attended with such depressing influences as to render it any thing but desirable. While, on the contrary, their departure to Liberia will bring them into an entirely new set of circumstances, where a vast field of advancement will be opened to them, and the most powerful motives be brought to bear upon them to lift them up in the scale of being. In this country we see no prospect of their ever rising above their present level. There no power can prevent them from rising.

Another consideration on this

point. If we wish to *get clear* of them, and this only, we certainly are laboring with but very little prospect of obtaining our *wish*. The number transported to Liberia bears so little comparison to their natural increase, that to continue the progress with no other motive than merely to *get clear* of them, would be the blankest business in the wide world. This, therefore, cannot be the reason why we give and labor to support colonization, and urge its claims and benefits upon them, from time to time, with all the ardor of our minds.

Q. 2. If we must live by ourselves, why do you not give us some place in the United States, where there is room enough?

A. 2. Will they please to designate what particular place in the United States they would like to have assigned to them? Where is there a spot not wanted by the white man? How rapidly is our population spreading over the whole country? What has been the fate of the poor Indian? Where is his resting place? Where his home, not ever to be disturbed by the march of civilization? Could the colored people hope for a better destiny than has been his?

Will they go west of the Rocky Mountains? Ask them. And if they were there and comfortably fixed, what assurance have they, that their descendants will be allowed quietly to remain there?

Why do they not go to *Canada*? Many of their brethren have gone there. Great sympathy has been expressed for them by the present inhabitants of *Canada*, and the peo-

ple of *England*. Why do they not avail themselves of this sympathy and go there in large masses? They know the reason. We need not mention it.

Will they go to a *free State*?—Some of them have tried this, and have rued the day they ever set foot on free soil. The reception the “*Randolph negroes*” (as they are now called in *Ohio*) met with, is warning to them on this subject.

No! there is no place for them in this country. It is not their land, and they never can be made at home here. There are difficulties in the way which no power of man can remove.

They feel this and sometimes acknowledge it, when they would not. Some time last year a convention was held by them in the northern part of *Ohio*, at which it was proposed to adopt a plan of colonization to some distant part of this country, but it met with more bitter opposition and fierce denunciation, than did ever the hated scheme of African colonization, and the majority carried the day, and resolved that they would contend to the death for their rights on the soil where they were born!

Q. 3. Why do not some of the citizens of *Liberia* come back and let us see them personally, and learn from their own lips all about their condition there?

A. 3. Why do not the citizens of *Liberia* come back and tell their own story? Who would believe them, if they were to? Many of them have come—have gone to their friends

and their kindred, and have, in the simplicity of their hearts, told how they lived and what their prospects were; and then have been told that they were *paid by the Colonization Society to tell this story*, and their own kindred refused to believe them! And when they have gone among strangers and presented a true picture of Liberia, they have been charged with trying to persuade men to go there, simply because it would benefit those already there! In this kind of treatment, but little encouragement is found for them to repeat their visit to this country. Beside this, it costs both time and money to come to this country and go every where to tell of the condition of Liberia. Who among the colored people here would be willing to make such a sacrifice for their race?

If they want to understand the true condition and prospects of Liberia, why do they not send out an agent to see for them, and return and report the facts? This would certainly be a more feasible plan for arriving at some correct understanding of the case.

Q. 4. What evidence is there that, if we go to Liberia, and do well for a time, we shall not some day be oppressed by other nations, and subjected to all the cruelties

which our ancestors have suffered in being torn from their native land?

A. 4. There does not seem to us any danger of the citizens of Liberia ever being subjected to the disastrous end alluded to here. Liberia, though very young yet, is fast rising in the dignity and grandeur of full grown manhood. Its growth and government have excited some feeling in some parts of the world. But there is nothing of danger to be apprehended. And as to the *slave trade* ever getting its victims from among the citizens of Liberia, it cannot be thought of for a moment.

We consider the government of Liberia firmly established. It possesses sufficient stability and intelligence to warrant its permanent future existence.

The safeguard against any disastrous result is to be found in the virtue and education of those who support it. It will be just what they choose to make it. If, therefore, any of the colored people in this country are solicitous on this point, they ought, without delay, to cast in their mite to strengthen the hands of their fellow men, and thus do all in their power for the salvation of their race.

#### Outfit for Emigrants.

EACH adult male, or head of a family should have 1 grubbing hoe, 1 weeding hoe, 1 light axe, 1 chopping and nail hatchet, 1 drawing knife, 1 spade, one 1 inch auger, two nail gimblets. Each family, should have a hand saw, straw or shuck mattresses and bedding, tin cups and spoons, saucepans, plates and bowls, cups

and saucers, knives and forks, a two gallon pot, a Dutch oven, a tea kettle, a teapot, a coffee pot, a coffee mill, and any other little conveniences for the table, or cooking, which they may be able to get: in fact any article that it can be supposed that new settlers would require in any country, would be useful directly or indirectly.

[From Africa's Luminary—Extra.]

## Inaugural Address

*Of his Excellency, J. J. ROBERTS, President of the Republic of Liberia.  
Delivered at the first meeting of the Legislature of the Republic, January 3d, 1848.*

By the Liberia Packet we received the following very interesting document, which we have great pleasure in laying before our readers. It is a noble address, worthy of any body :

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Before I proceed to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligations imposed on me, it is with great pleasure I avail myself of the occasion, now presented, to express the profound impressions made on me by the call of my fellow citizens to the station, and the duties, to which I am now about to pledge myself. So distinguished a mark of confidence, proceeding from the deliberate suffrage of my fellow citizens, would, under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion; as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed. But I feel particularly gratified at this evidence of the confidence of my fellow citizens, in as much as it strengthens the impression on me that my endeavors to discharge faithfully the duties which devolved on me as Chief Executive officer of the Commonwealth, during the last six years of our political connection with the American Colonization Society, have been favorably estimated, I nevertheless meet the responsibilities of this day with feelings of the deepest solicitude. I feel, fellow citizens, that the present is a momentous period in the history of Liberia; and I assure you, under the various circumstances which give peculiar solemnity to the crisis, I am sensible that both the honor and the responsibility allotted to me, are inexpressibly enhanced.

We have just entered upon a new and important career. To give effect to all the measures and powers of the government, we have found it necessary to remodel our Constitution and to erect ourselves into an independent State; which, in its infancy is exposed to numberless hazards and perils, and which can never attain to maturity, or ripen into firmness, unless it is managed with affectionate assiduity, and guarded by great abilities; I therefore deeply deplore my want of talents, and feel my mind filled with anxiety and uneasiness to find myself so unequal to the duties of the important station to which I am called. When I reflect upon the weight and magnitude now belonging to the station, and the many difficulties which, in the nature of things, must necessarily attend it, I feel more like retreating from the responsible position, than attempting to go forward in the discharge of the duties of my office.

Indeed, gentlemen of the Legislature, if I had less reliance upon your co-operation, and the indulgence and support of a reflecting people, and felt less deeply a consciousness of the duty I owe my country, and a conviction of the guidance of an all wise Providence in the management of our political affairs,—I should be compelled to shrink from the task.—I, however, enter upon the duties assigned me, relying upon your wisdom and virtue to supply my defects; and under the full conviction that my fellow citizens at large, who, on the most trying occasions, have always manifested a degree of patriotism,



perseverance, and fidelity, that would reflect credit upon the citizens of any country, will support the government established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their own free choice.

While I congratulate my fellow citizens on the dawn of a new and more perfect government, I would also remind them of the increased responsibility they too have assumed.

Indeed, if there ever was a period in the annals of Liberia, for popular jealousy to be awakened, and popular virtue to exert itself, it is the present. Other eras, I know, have been marked by dangers and difficulties which "tried men's souls," but whatever was their measure, disappointment and overthrow have generally been their fate. That patriotism and virtue which distinguish men, of every age, clime and color, who are determined to be free, never forsook that little band of patriots—the pioneers in this noble enterprise—in the hour of important trial. At a time, when they were almost without arms, ammunition, discipline, or government—a mere handful of isolated christian pilgrims, in pursuit of civil and religious liberty, surrounded by savage and warlike tribes bent upon their ruin and total annihilation—with "a staff and a sling" only, as it were, they determined in the name of the "Lord of Hosts" to stand their ground and defend themselves to the last extremity against their powerful adversary. And need I remind you, fellow citizens, how signally Almighty God delivered them, and how he has hitherto prospered and crowned all our efforts with success.

These first adventurers, inspired by the love of liberty and equal rights, supported by industry and protected by Heaven, became inured to toil, to hardships, and to war. In spite, however, of every obstacle, they obtained a settlement, and happily, un-

der God, succeeded in laying here the foundation of a free government. Their attention, of course, was then turned to the security of those rights for which they had encountered so many perils and inconveniences.—For this purpose, a constitution or form of Government, anomalous it is true, was adopted.

Under the circumstances, expediency required that certain powers of the government should be delegated to the American Colonization Society, their patrons and benefactors—with the understanding that whenever the colonies should feel themselves capable of assuming the whole responsibility of the government, that institution would resign the delegated power, and leave the people to the government of themselves.

At that time it was scarcely supposed, I presume, that the colonies would advance so rapidly as to make it necessary, or even desirable on the part of the colonists, to dissolve that connection within the short space of twenty-five years; such, however, is the case: necessity has demanded it. — Under the fostering care of the American Colonization Society, these infant settlements soon began to prosper and flourish; and a profitable trade, in a few years, opened an intercourse between them and the subjects and citizens of foreign countries. This intercourse eventually involved us into difficulties with British traders, and of consequence with the British government, which could not be settled, for the want of certain powers in the government here, not provided for in the Constitution.—Nor indeed would the British government recognize in the people of Liberia the rights of sovereignty—"such as imposing custom dues and levying taxes upon British commerce"—so long as their political connection with the Colonization Society continued. Under these

circumstances, a change in our relations with the Society, and the adoption of a new constitution, were deemed, by a large majority of the citizens of the Commonwealth absolutely necessary. Such also was the opinion of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, who recommended the measure as the only means of relieving the government from these embarrassments, and the citizens from innumerable inconveniences.

In view of these facts, to have shrunk from the responsibility, notwithstanding weighty reasons, adverse to the measure, suggested themselves, would have betrayed a weakness and timidity unbecoming freemen.

Therefore, on full consideration of all the circumstances, it appeared that the period had arrived when it became the duty of the people of Liberia to assume a new position:—such a one that foreign powers would consider them an independent nation.

As you are aware, fellow citizens, the independence of Liberia has been the subject of much speculation, and some animadversion, both at home and abroad.

1st. We are told that the pecuniary assistance the government here has hitherto received from the Colonization Society will now cease; and that in a few years we will find ourselves groaning under enormous taxes, or the affairs of the government will be exceedingly embarrassed, if not totally paralyzed.

I am persuaded, however, that this conclusion by no means follows. To what extent, if at all, the Society contemplates withdrawing the pecuniary aid hitherto granted to the Commonwealth, from the new government, I am not advised; nor have I any data upon which to form even an opinion in regard to it. We have this assurance, however, from Rev. Mr. Mc-

Lain, Secretary of the Society, "That the interest of the Board of Directors, in all that concerns the people of Liberia, will not be diminished—but rather increased—by the alteration in the present relations subsisting between them and the American Colonization Society; and that it is the intention of the Society to prosecute its work as vigorously as heretofore, and on the same high and liberal principles."

We are truly, fellow-citizens, under many obligations to the Colonization Society; indeed, it is impossible for one people to have stronger ties upon the gratitude of another, than that Society has upon the people of Liberia.

To the wisdom, philanthropy, and magnanimity of the members of the Colonization Society, who, for more than a quarter of a century, have watched with the deepest solicitude the progress of these colonies, and have devoted much of their time and substance to support them, we owe, under God, the political, civil, and religious liberty and independence we this day enjoy; and I have no doubt, in my own mind, but that they will continue to aid us in every way the circumstances of the Society will admit of.

The necessity of imposing additional taxes upon the people to meet the additional expenses of the government, consequent upon the new order of things, is very evident; but I confess, fellow-citizens, I can see no just grounds of fear that they will be enormous or oppressive.

It is true, that for the first few years, in the absence of any foreign assistance, we may find our finances somewhat limited; perhaps barely sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the government; but in a country like ours, abounding in a sufficiency of natural resources, which are so easily developed, it is

scarcely probable that the government at any time will be greatly embarrassed—certainly not totally paralyzed.

2dly. It has been urged that the numerical strength of the government is yet too small; and that we have not sufficient intelligence, experience, or wealth, to command respect abroad; and that in the event foreign powers should refuse to acknowledge our independence, the embarrassments of the government, and its citizens, will be increased rather than diminished.

Now, according to the best computation I am at present able to make—and which I believe is pretty nearly correct—the population of Liberia proper—including, of course, the aboriginal inhabitants who have incorporated themselves with us, and subscribed to the constitution and laws of the Republic—is now upwards of eighty thousand; and we may reasonably suppose that the inhabitants will increase almost in the ratio of compound interest. I have no doubt that the natural population of the Republic, in the course of twenty years, will be doubled; and we have great reason to believe that the number of immigrants arriving from America, and perhaps other countries, will also be very considerable. The free people of color in the United States, wearied with beating the air to advance themselves to equal immunities with the whites in that country, and tired of the oppression which weighs them down *there*, are seriously turning their attention to Liberia as the only asylum they can flee to and be happy.

While we exceedingly lament the want of greater intelligence and more experience to fit us for the proper, or more perfect, management of our public affairs, we flatter ourselves that the adverse circumstances under which we so long labored in the land of our birth; and the integ-

rity of our motives will plead our excuse for our want of abilities: and that in the candor and charity of an impartial world, our well-meant, however feeble, efforts will find an apology. I am also persuaded that no magnanimous nation will seek to abridge our rights, or withhold from the Republic those civilities, and “that comity which marks the friendly intercourse between civilized and independent communities” —in consequence of our weakness and present poverty.

And with respect to the independence of Liberia, I know it to be a favorable object with many great and good men, both in Europe and in the United States; and I have great reason to believe with several European powers, who entertain commercial views.

3d. We are gravely accused, fellow-citizens, of acting prematurely and without due reflection, in this whole matter, with regard to the probable consequences of taking into our own hands the whole work of self-government, including the management of our foreign relations; and I have also heard it remarked, that fears are entertained, by some persons abroad, that the citizens of Liberia, when thrown upon their own resources, will probably not sustain the government, and that anarchy and its attendant ruins will be the result of their independence.

The impression, however, that the people have acted prematurely, and without regard to consequences, is evidently erroneous. And, to judge of the future from the past, I have no hesitancy in asserting that the fears entertained respecting the disposition of the people here to insubordination, are totally groundless. No people, perhaps, have exhibited greater devotion for their government and institutions, and have submitted more readily to lawful authority than the citizens of Liberia; which, in-

deed, must be obvious to every one at all familiar with the past history of these colonies. But to return. It is well known that the object of independence has been agitating the public mind for more than five years, and that every consideration, for and against it, has been warmly discussed.

I am sensible, however, it is no uncommon thing for men to be warm in a cause, and yet not know why it is they are warm. In such cases the passion of one is lighted up by the passion of another, and the whole circle is in a flame; but the mind in the meantime is like a dark chamber, without a single ray of light to pervade it; in this case it will happen, that when the hasty passion shall have spent its force, all virtuous and patriotic resolutions which it kindled up will also die with it. As in the great affairs of religion, a strong flash of ideas on the fancy may excite a combustion of devotion; but unless the reason is engaged to feed and supply the burning, it will die away, and neither light nor heat will be found remaining in it.

It was the commendation of a certain people of whom we read in the Bible, that when the gospel was first preached to them, "they searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so." Those who, without examination, had received it, without examination might also give it up; but this more "honorable" people had maturely weighed the doctrine, and embracing it, they gave ground to believe, that as they were rational, so they would be persevering Christians.

The political concerns of Liberia have been equally the objects of attentive consideration. And it affords the most pleasing reflection that the people of these colonies have not acted rashly or unadvisedly with respect to their independence; but all the measures which have been

adopted in regard to it, are strongly marked with great caution and matured deliberation, and will bear the strictest scrutiny of reason and conscience.

The time has been, I admit, when men—without being chargeable with timidity, or with a disposition to undervalue the capacities of the African race, might have doubted the success of the Colonization enterprise, and the feasibility of establishing an independent Christian state on this coast, composed of and conducted wholly by colored men,—but, fellow-citizens, that time has past. The American Colonization Society has redeemed its pledge, and I believe in my soul, that the permanency of the government of the Republic of Liberia is now fixed upon as firm a basis as human wisdom is capable of devising. Nor is there any reason to apprehend that the Divine Disposer of human events, after having separated us from the house of bondage, and led us safely through so many dangers, towards the land of liberty and promise, will leave the work of our political redemption, and consequent happiness, unfinished; and either permit us to perish in a wilderness of difficulties, or suffer us to be carried back in chains to that country of prejudices, from whose oppression he has mercifully delivered us with his outstretched arm.

And, fellow-citizens, it must afford the most heartfelt pleasure and satisfaction to every friend of Liberia, and real lover of liberty in general, to observe by what a fortunate train of circumstances and incidents the people of these colonies have arrived at absolute freedom and independence. When we look abroad and see by what slow and painful steps, marked with blood and ills of every kind, other states of the world have advanced to liberty and independence; we cannot but admire and praise that all gracious Providence, who, by his

unerring ways, has, with so few sufferings on our part, compared with other states, led us to this happy stage in our progress towards those great and important objects. And that it is the will of Heaven that mankind should be free, is clearly evidenced by the wealth, vigor, virtue and consequent happiness of all free states. But the idea that Providence will establish such governments as he shall deem most fit for his creatures, and will give them wealth, influence, and happiness, without their efforts, is palpably absurd. In short, God's moral government of the earth is always performed by the intervention of second causes. Therefore, fellow-citizens, while with pious gratitude we survey the frequent interpositions of Heaven in our behalf, we ought to remember, that as the disbelief of an overruling providence is atheism, so an absolute confidence of having our government relieved from every embarrassment, and its citizens made respectable and happy by the immediate hand of God, without our own exertions, is the most culpable presumption. Nor have we any reason to expect that he will miraculously make Liberia a paradise, and deliver us, in a moment of time, from all the ills and inconveniences, consequent upon the peculiar circumstances under which we are placed, merely to convince us that he favors our cause and government.

Sufficient notifications of his will are always given, and those who will not then believe, neither would they believe though one should rise from the dead to inform them. Who can trace the progress of these colonies, and mark the incidents of the wars in which they have been engaged, without seeing evident tokens of providential favor. Let us, therefore, inflexibly persevere in exerting our most strenuous efforts, in an humble and rational dependence on the great Governor of all the world, and we

have the fairest prospects of surmounting all the difficulties which may be thrown in our way. And that we may expect, and that we shall have difficulties, sore difficulties yet to contend against, in our progress to maturity, is certain:— And, as the political happiness or wretchedness of ourselves and our children, and of generations yet unborn, is in our hands, nay more, the redemption of Africa from the deep degradation, superstition, and idolatry in which she has so long been involved, it becomes us to lay our shoulders to the wheel, and manfully resist every obstacle which may oppose our progress in the great work which lies before us. The Gospel, fellow citizens, is yet to be preached to vast numbers inhabiting this dark continent, and I have the highest reason to believe, that it was one of the great objects of the Almighty in establishing these colonies, that they might be the means of introducing civilization and religion among the barbarous nations of this country; and to what work more noble could our powers be applied, than that of bringing up from darkness, debasement, and misery, our fellow-men, and shedding abroad over them the light of science and christianity.— The means of doing so, fellow-citizens, are in our reach, and if we neglect, or do not make use of them, what excuse shall we make to our Creator and final Judge? This is a question of the deepest concern to us all, and which, in my opinion, will materially effect our happiness in the world to come. And surely, if it ever has been incumbent on the people of Liberia to know truth and to follow it, it is now. Rouse, therefore, fellow-citizens, and do your duty like men; and be persuaded, that Divine Providence, as heretofore, will continue to bless all your virtuous efforts.

But if there be any among us dead to all sense of honor and love of

their country; if deaf to all the calls of liberty, virtue, and religion; if forgetful of the benevolence and magnanimity of those who have procured this asylum for them, and the future happiness of their children; if neither the examples nor the success of other nations, the dictates of reason and of nature, or the great duties they owe to their God, themselves, and their posterity, have no effect upon them;—if, neither the injuries they received in the land whence they came, the prize they are contending for, the future blessings or curses of their children, the applause or reproach of all mankind, the approbation or displeasure of the great Judge, or the happiness or misery consequent upon their conduct, in this and a future state, can move them; then let them be assured, that they deserve to be slaves, and are entitled to nothing but anguish and tribulation. Let them banish, forever, from their minds, the hope of ever obtaining that freedom, reputation, and happiness, which, as men, they are entitled to. Let them forget every duty, human and divine, remember not that they have children, and beware how they call to mind the justice of the Supreme Being: let them return into slavery, and hug their chains, and be a reproach and a by-word among all nations.

But I am persuaded, fellow-citi-

zens, that we have none such among us;—that every citizen will do his duty, and exert himself to the utmost of his abilities to sustain the honor of his country, promote her interests, and the interests of his fellow-citizens, and to hand down unimpaired to future generations the freedom and independence we this day enjoy.

As to myself, fellow-citizens, I assure you I never have been indifferent to what concerns the interests of Liberia—my adopted country;—and I am sensible of no passion which could seduce me knowingly from the path of duty, or of justice: the weakness of human nature, and the limits of my own understanding may, no doubt will, produce errors of judgment. I repeat, therefore, that I shall need all the indulgence I have hitherto received at your hands. I shall need too the favor of that Being, in whose hands we are, who has led us, as Israel of old, from our native land, and planted us in a country abounding in all the necessaries and comforts of life; who has covered our infancy with his Providence, and to whose goodness I ask you to join with me in supplications, that he will so enlighten the minds of your servants, guide their councils, and prosper their measures, that whatsoever they do, shall result in your good, and shall secure to you the peace, friendship, and approbation of all nations.

#### *The Objects of the Friends of Colonization.*

1. To rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.

2. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train.

3. To spread civilization, sound morals, and true religion throughout the continent of Africa.

4. To arrest and destroy the slave trade.

5. To afford slave owners, who wish or are willing to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception.

There are, doubtless, other objects entertained by some of the advocates of Colonization; but our aim is to represent comprehensively the principal and leading ones; and such as are recognized by all friends of the cause.

Next Expedition from Baltimore.

THE *Liberia Packet* will sail from Baltimore on the 11th inst. She will touch at Savannah, Geo., about the 19th inst. Emigrants will please take notice, and be at the place of embarkation in time—say one day before sailing.

Letters and packages for the citizens of Liberia, or for the African squadron, which may be sent to this office, post paid, will be forwarded. Also all letters sent to the care of James Hall, M. D., Baltimore, or the Rev. Thos. C. Benning, Savannah, Geo.

Pray for Liberia!

In a letter just received from an esteemed friend and an annual contributor to this Society, we find the following sentence :

“My brother, ask *christians* every where, (and I am sure the number of them who love your Society is great, and increasing,) ask them to PRAY more earnestly for the Colonization Cause, and for Africa’s *model State!* May God Almighty bless both *patron* and *protege*; and make “Liberia a name and a praise” not only in Africa and America, but also through the christian world! a terror to slave traders; a beacon star of hope, even a day-spring of life, and

liberty, and salvation to the universal colored race!”

The suggestion is both timely and important. The whole Christian Church is interested in the success of Liberia. All the friends of missions are interested. May we not hope, therefore, that they will invoke perpetually the continued and the increased favor of Heaven on the enterprise! that energy and efficiency may attend all its operations; that wisdom and justice and righteousness and peace may ever dwell in the hearts and councils of Liberia!

Population of Liberia.

THE total number of emigrants who have been sent from this country to Liberia is (1st March, 1848) 5,961.

The present emigrant population and their children, is 3,897.

But the whole population is upwards of 80,000. In his inaugural address, Jan. 3, 1848, Gov. Roberts says:

“According to the best computation I am at present able to make, and which I believe is pretty nearly correct, *the population of Liberia proper*, including, of course, the aboriginal inhabitants who have incorporated themselves with us, and subscribed to the constitution and laws of the Republic, is now upwards of EIGHTY THOUSAND.”

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

*From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1848.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Henniker—Abel Conner, Esq....	5 00	
RHODE ISLAND.		
Bristol—From “A Lady,” by Rev. Thomas Shepard.....	10 00	
CONNECTICUT.		
New Haven—From the Western Consociation of New Haven Co. per A. Townsend, Esq., Treas.	5 50	
		Hartford—From the Connecticut State Col. Society, per Charles Seymour, Treasurer..... 156 12
		161 62
		NEW YORK.
		New York City—From the New York State Col. Society, per Moses Allen, Treasurer..... 1,000 00

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
*Washington*--Thomas Yates, Sen., \$5, Mrs. Mary Yates, \$1; in part for Moses Walker, \$3.50.. 9 50  
*West Liberty*--Balance of collection in church..... 50

**VIRGINIA.**  
*Triadelphia*--Mrs. Mary Brown, a donation..... 10 00  
*Hague*--From Hon. R.Z.T. Beale, 10 00

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
*Abbeville District, Lindo*--Rev. Wm. R. Hemphill..... 5 00

**GEORGIA.**  
*Springfield*--Rev. Lewis Myers, by the Rev. Thos. C. Benning, 10 00

**KENTUCKY.**  
*Danville*--From the Ladies' Col. Soc. in Danville, to aid in sustaining a school in Kentucky in Liberia, by J. A. Jacobs, Esq.. 62 20

**OHIO.**  
*Dayton*--Robt. W. Steele, annual subscription for 1848, \$10, Mrs. C. P. Hall, \$10..... 20 00

*Walnut Hills*--Mrs. Mar'et Overaker and Miss Maria Overaker, annual contribution..... 30 00

*Gillespieville*--Ab. Wesson, Esq., annual subscription, by Hon. John L. Taylor..... 20 00

**INDIANA.**  
*Princeton*--Mrs. Jane Kell..... 5 00

**ILLINOIS.**  
*Fremont*--Rev. Samuel Ladd.... 1 00

**MISSISSIPPI.**  
*Louisville*--From L. Keese, Esq.. 18 50

Total Contributions.....\$1,358 32

**FOR REPOSITORY.**

**MAINE.**--*Bloomfield*--Abner C. burn, to May, 1849..... 2 00

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**--*Acworth*--Dea. A. Lincoln, to April, 1848, \$1 25; Dea. Z. Slader, to April, 1848, 75 cents; Samuel Finley, April, 1848, 75 cents; Edward Woodbury, to June, 1848, \$1 25..... 4 00

**VERMONT.**--*Townsend*--Messrs. Holbrook & Salisbury, to March, 1848..... 1 00

**MASSACHUSETTS.**--*Westfield*--Rev. E. G. Talmadge, for '47 & '48. 3 00

**RHODE ISLAND.**--*Bristol*--Rev. Thomas Shepard, to Sept. 1848. 1 00

**NEW YORK.**--By Capt. Geo. Barker:--*New York City.*--Caleb Swan, to Jan. 1849, \$2, E. Morrell, to do. \$2, J. P. Kidner, to

do. \$2, Mrs. J. Bellune, to do. \$2, D. Phyfe, to do. \$2, Rev. H. W. Bellows, to Sept. 1848, \$2, E. W. Laight, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Theo. Frelinghuysen, L. L. D., to Jan. 1849, \$2, Wm. Neilson, to Dec. 1848, \$2, James W. Beekman, to Jan. 1849, \$2, J. B. Lester, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Dr. A. C. Post, to July, 1848, \$2, Dr. J. W. Francis, to Jan. 1849, \$2, J. W. Bradhurst, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Dr. W. H. McNeven, \$2, Gen. A. Lamb, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Wm. B. Crosby, to Jan. 1849, \$2, N. Taylor, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Rev. S. H. Cone, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Wm. Couch, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Elijah Paine, jr., to Jan. 1849, \$2, Jas. Donaldson, to Jan. 1849, \$2, D. Ayres, to Jan. 1849, \$2, D. Jas. Cockloft, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Rev. Dawson Carter, to Jan. 1849, \$1, Dr. A. T. Hunter, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Dr. S. R. Childs, to Jan. '49, \$2, Wm. Chauncy, to Jan. 1849, \$2, John Clapp, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Mrs. E. Burnham, to Jan'y, 1849, \$2, Rev. C. T. Stewart, to Jan. 1849, \$2, sundry persons, to Jan. 1849, \$39 50. *Willsboro*--Marshall Shedd, to March, 1848, \$3..... 104 50

**VIRGINIA.**--*Prince Edward C. H.*--Rev. F. S. Sampson, for 1848. 1 50

**NORTH CAROLINA.**--*Jonesville*--Rev. James Purvis, to March, 1848..... 5 00

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**--*Abbeville District*--Rev. Wm. R. Hemphill, to 1849..... 2 00

**INDIANA.**--*Princeton*--Robt. Wilson, per. Rev. John McMaster, in full to March, 1848..... 5 00

**ILLINOIS.**--*Sparta*--Robt. G. Shannon, Esq., to Jan. 1849, \$1 50, James Baird, Esq., to Jan. '49, \$1 50. *Belleville*--H. G. Harrison, Esq., to March, 1848, \$3.. 6 00

**MISSISSIPPI.**--*Louisville*--L. Keese, Esq., to May, 1848, \$1 50. *Columbus*--Edward B. Randolph, Esq. to May, 1848, \$5. *Benton*--B. R. Grayson, by Wm. S. Grayson, Esq., to 20th March, 1848, \$8..... 14 50

**MISSOURI.**--*Palmyra*--Wm. Carson, Esq., to March, 1848..... 6 00

**MICHIGAN.**--*Detroit*--Julius Eldred, Esq., to April, 1852..... 5 00

Total Repository..... 160 50  
 Total Contributions..... 1,358 32

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,518 82



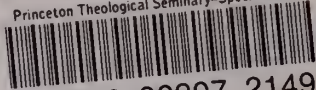




For use in library only

I-7 v.24  
African Repository and Colonial Journal

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 2149